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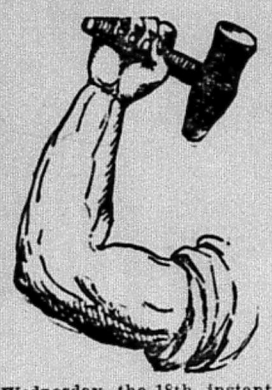
VOL. IX.—NO. 31. HENRY KUHN, Nat'l Sec'y, S.L.P. NEW YORK, OCTOBER 29, 1899. PRICE 2 CENTS.



On Wednesday, the 18th, instant, too late to give the news in last week's PEOPLE, the Board of Police Commissioners of this city decided the contest between the Kangaroo and the Party's ticket in Greater New York, by throwing out the Kangaroos and recognizing the Party's ticket as the one entitled to a place on the ballot, it being the ticket recognized by the regularly constituted Party authorities. The Kangaroos appealed to the Supreme Court; their political lawyer, Col. Gruber, again appeared for them, while Benjamin Patterson, Esq., the conscientious and able counsellor who had conducted the Party's case right along, appeared for the S. L. P. The hearing was had on Friday, the 20th. On Monday, the 23d, the following decision was rendered by the Judge, confirming the action of the Police Board:

"I think for the reasons so well pointed out in the opinion of the Secretary of State McDonough, delivered in a proceeding involving other candidates but the same essential facts, that the action of the Police Board was correct in accepting and ordering on file the certificates of nomination of Thomas Wright and John J. Kinneally for Justices of the Supreme Court in this Judicial District.—H. W. B., J. S. C."

While a similar conflict raged in other States and other parts of this State (out of all of which the Party has emerged victorious), yet the storm center of the conflict, that has raged within the Party for nearly four moaths, was Greater New York. Until the matter was settled here in the right way, it could not be considered finally settled anywhere else. The decision of the Court in this city now ends the conflict outside of the Party in strict accord with its previous settlement within the Party by the Party itself.

Pleasurable tho' the news is, it and the keen satisfaction at the Party's Emblem and honored name remaining where they belong, not falling into impure hands, could be given in a few stickfuls. Nevertheless, there is that connected with this whole matter that deserves fuller treatment at this moment and in this connection before dismissing the subject for good and all.

* * *

The Socialist Labor Party is infinitely more than a name or an emblem. It is an organization grounded on and held together by a soul-stirring principle—the SOCIAL REVOLUTION that shall emancipate the wage slave and rear the dome of the Socialist Republic. The emblem and the Party name might be captured by robbers, but such act could never capture the Party itself. Had the legal decision been adverse, the Party would have remained erect and all the more nerved for the fray; the robbers would have captured only a shell. Under a new emblem, another name, the same principle, organized into the same body, would have uninterruptedly proceeded with its work: it would have kept its place unshaken in the political field; its ticket would immediately have found its place upon the ballot, challenging the field. Indeed, that's just what the Party here was prepared for.

The decision of the Secretary of State coming so promptly and soundly as it did, the Party here began to believe that its preparatory precautions would be unnecessary; yet it did not relax. When, however, danger seemed to threaten from the quarter of the Police Board, before whom the ticket in Greater New York was contested, and upon whom ex-Governor Black and his partner, Col. Gruber, the counsel for the Kangaroos, had influence, the Party in Greater New York immediately pulled itself together. On Saturday, the 21st, instant, the General Committee decided to make the ticket safe on the ballot; it ordered blanks for nomination petitions to be forthwith printed; it adopted the party name of "Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance," with the Alliance Arm and Hammer as emblem;—AND WENT TO WORK. Within two days the county ticket was safe with its full complement of nearly 2,000 signatures, AND WAS FILED!

Whether this demonstration hastened the decision of the Police Board, seeing it was useless to try to keep the bona fide party of the Proletariat off the ballot, or not, it is here unnecessary to inquire into. The decision in the Party's favor followed immediately. The other ticket became superfluous.

Thus demeans itself an S. L. P. that is worthy of the name.

* * *

It was wholly otherwise with the Kangaroos. As theirs was a bogus party, it had neither body nor soul. Its only chance of concealing its emptiness and continuing its swindle for a while longer lay in securing the Party's name and emblem. Thus the public was, during the last three weeks, regaled with the curious spectacle of seeing these gentlemen, who had done nothing whatever to add strength or dignity to the Party's name or symbol, who, on the contrary, had shortly before the battle of July 10, declared the Party to be despised, now straining every nerve to capture that valued name and emblem! How much they needed that, the issue proves. Stripped of the Party's name and emblem, the bottom fell out of their party." Had they had here but a tithe of the membership that they fraudulently claimed; had there been but a shadow of truth in what they implied when they bragged about a 5,000 crowd at a recent picnic, it would have been an easy thing to do what the Party did, and gather the necessary signatures upon independent nomination blanks for their candidates. But theirs was a bubble. With a few exceptions of honest but misguided men, their following is of non-citizens, and of citizens most of whom anyhow vote with Tammany or the Republicans, according as their "beer" interests dictate. Accordingly, the official decisions denying them the Arm and Hammer had the effect of sweeping all their nominations like so much rubbish off the field.

* * *

THE PEOPLE of last July 23, contained an article "Ten Years Later." The article narrated the successful raid against the Party planned and carried out ten years ago by the identical "Volkszeitung;" it contrasted the conditions under which that raid was possible then, and the conditions that marked Ichabod the raid attempted on the night of last July 10. Fully three months of continuous struggle have since passed, during which the Party had to stand up against the poisoned arrows of its foe. Now that the fight is won and lost—the Party fully in the saddle, its corrupt assailants rolling in the dust—the closing words of that article are here in place:

"The year '99 is ten years later than '89. The S. L. P. is no longer a social club located mainly in New York. Within the last ten years its inspired apostles and its press have, with words of fire, cast abroad the rejuvenating spark, kindled the flame of class-consciousness in America, and planted the standard of the Social Revolution in the land. The S. L. P. has become a Party, indeed; it has leaped the boundaries of the city and State; it spread out North, South and West, and now extends from Ocean to Ocean, honored, respected, feared, over 80,000 strong.

"In 1899, the S. L. P. is no longer the concern that can be bagged by the canaille of capitalist society."

* * *

With the treacherous enemy in the rear routed, the Party, together with its press, can now again turn its full attention to the enemy in front.

Captured!

What's captured? Why, haven't you heard? The Socialist Labor Party captured the Republican mass-meeting held at Durland's Riding Academy, Thursday, October 19.

The next question is: How did the Socialists capture it? Why, they had two platforms in the circle; they had one at the north side and one at the south side of the circle, 59th st. and 8th ave.; they commenced speaking at 8 p. m. and kept it up two hours, after the Republicans closed theirs.

Such are the questions you hear around the west side of the city to-day and just so they are answered.

Right you are, my friends, the Socialist Labor Party did capture the Republican mass-meeting. The Socialists opened fire with J. Akins, Houseman, Katz, Yegman, and B. O'Toole as speakers, who kept firing on the capitalist bulwarks until 10 p. m. in spite of the Republicans' fire-works, bands or parades. The crowds poured out of the Academy at 10 p. m., and Comrade Hunter spoke to an enormous mass at the north meeting until 12 p. m. Cheer after cheer answered his remarks and were also echoed from the south meeting which was addressed by the Irish Rough Diamond J. Dorman who spoke from 10 p. m. to 12 p. m. The meetings closed with three cheers for the S. L. P. and J. Dorman stood on the platform waving the banner with the arm and hammer for fully five minutes and the crowd stood around cheering themselves hoarse. Were it not for the fact that we were tired and worn out after a battle of 4 hours, the meeting would have gone on until the early hours of the next morning. The west side is falling into line and all that is needed is the order: "Forward, march, on the straight line of class-conscious Socialism!"

BERNARD O'TOOLE,
Organizer 15th & 17th A. D.

The Pasco (Wash.) "News-Record" has this report of Comrade Hickey's meeting there on the 6th instant:

Mr. Hickey, the Socialist Labor Party Organizer and Lecturer, spoke to a large crowd at the court house last night to the entire satisfaction of the local organization. He is a good talker and presented some thoughts that would stand argument. The Socialist organization here is the third strongest in the State. The members are very active and promise to have other speakers before our people in the near future. While we don't care to discuss politics just now we will say that the local organization is composed of a first-rate lot of fellows and if there was no other party in existence we might not hesitate to join them.

Coming from a source thoroughly unfriendly, these words tell a big, long tale. They denote a Proletarian awakening in the State of Washington that promises to keep step with the movement in the East.

The "Carriage and Wagon Makers' Journal" has a correspondence on "The Trust Question," criticising the recent conference in Chicago on that question. The correspondence closes with these words:

The above named conference, and all those of a similar character, could not, if they would—and would not, if they could, solve the trust question. The only ones who can are the working people, and the only ones who will are the class-conscious proletariat. As soon as the workers understand thoroughly the entire character of the trusts, they will not endeavor to accomplish the impossible, i. e. to smash the trust, nay, they will make the trust and all the rest of the means of production and distribution the common property of all the people. Then, and only then, will the trust and all other machinery be a blessing instead of a curse to humanity.

Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan.

The "Tax Reform" Game of Bunco.

BROTHER JONATHAN—I have joined the "Tax Reformers' League of Tax-payers."

UNCLE SAM—What on earth have you, a workingman, got to do with tax reform and tax-payers!?

B. J.—Am I not a tax-payer?

U. S.—Not that I know of.

B. J.—Why, of course I am!

U. S.—Do you own land?

B. J.—Go away, no!

U. S.—Do you own houses?

B. J.—Stop your guying, of course not!

U. S.—Do you own any other property on which taxes are levied, say jewelry, fine furniture, machinery——

B. J.—Now, don't go on that way; you know I am as poor as a church mouse.

U. S.—Which is another way of saying as poor as a workingman or a wage slave, eh?

B. J.—Yes, certainly.

U. S.—This being thus, what do you pay taxes on, pray?

B. J.—Am I not a workingman?

U. S.—Yes.

B. J.—Is not Labor the sole producer of all wealth?

U. S.—Yes.

B. J.—Are not taxes wealth?

U. S.—Yes.

B. J.—Why, then it follows that I as a member of Labor pay the taxes, and that lower taxes will make me better off.

U. S.—Oho! Did you read the account of our employers' ball last week, how my employer's wife had a diamond necklace on worth $5,000?

B. J.—Yes, and MY employer's wife had on a Brussels lace bodice worth $6,500.

U. S.—Are that diamond necklace and that Brussels lace bodice wealth or not?

B. J—Wealth, of course.

U. S.—Produced by labor or produced by capital?

B. J. (with a look of disgust)—"By capital"? Of course not, by labor!

U. S.—Now, suppose that your employer and mine had not bought that necklace and bodice, would you and I be in the amount of money that they cost? Would we be the possessors of that $11,500? Would our wages have gone up any higher?

B. J. (scratches his ears, and after meditating a while, during which a drop of perspiration appears on his forehead)—No. We would not have been in that much more money. Our wages would not have been any higher. We would have been just as badly off as we are now. It would have made no difference to us.

U. S.—And yet that necklace and bodice are wealth, and, as such, are the product of labor.

B. J.—If, then, I am no more money in pocket in case the thing was not bought —then (very deliberately)—I CAN'T BE THE ONE THAT PAYS FOR IT! Ain't it?

U. S.—Just so. Go on!

B. J.—I can't. Here I am stuck fast. Help me out, if you can.

U. S.—Your pickle comes, first, from the wrong, the misleading use you make of the word PAY. Does a man PAY out of what he HAS NOT, or out of what HE HAS?

B. J.—How can a man pay out of what he has not? He pays, of course, out of what he has.

U. S.—Correct. Now, did we ever have in our hands the $11,500 that our employers expended in Brussels lace bodices and diamond necklaces?

B. J. (decidedly hot in the collar)—Did we? No, by thunder!

U. S.—I am glad of your emphasis. Now, stick a pin there. We did not pay for them for the simple reason that we did not have the wealth to pay with. This clears up the point why less luxury enjoyed by the employer does not mean more wealth left to us. Whether the employer indulges in luxuries or not, and whether he drops one sort of luxury and changes it for another, we are no poorer and no richer, because these luxuries are paid for by wealth that never was in our hands.

B. J.—That's certainly so.

U. S.—Now, hold tight. We are now approaching the roughest part of the road. Our capitalist employer does not work; consequently, he does not produce any wealth. Nevertheless, he has all the wealth needed to buy luxuries with. As labor is the sole producer of all wealth, and our employer, who is an idler, can not produce any, it follows that the wealth he buys the luxuries with he must have gobbled up from us, his workingmen, who produced it.

B. J.—Just so!

U. S.—Hold tight! Here we are face to face with the central problem. We are the sole producers of all wealth; the employer, despite his being an idler, has the bulk of it to pay with for luxuries. He must have gobbled it up, and from us. But it never was in our hands. Where, when and how did he do the robbing up? Upon the correct answer to this question depends the solution of the problem.

B. J.—Yes; WHERE, WHEN and HOW?

U. S. — Where?—In THE SHOP. When?—ON PAY-DAY. HOW?—THROUGH THE SYSTEM OF CAPITALISM OR WAGE SLAVERY. The wages we are given are only a small part of the wealth we produce. These wages represent the price of our labor in the market. Labor, under this system of wage slavery is not considered a human being at all; it is only a merchandise. The value of all merchandise depends upon the cost of production. So with us, the merchandise labor. Our price, that is our wages, is simply the cost of keeping us alive and able to procreate. This is the law of wages; and thus it comes that although we produce all the stupendous wealth of the nation, our share is small; and that just in proportion to the increased wealth we produce our share becomes smaller.

B. J.—But why then all this row about taxation?

U. S.—The row is between the capitalists. It is a row as to which set of them will preserve the largest share of the hide of the workers. The politicians, for instance, want higher taxes, because then they will have higher salaries and perquisites; but the tax reformers want low taxes, because that means that they will keep themselves a larger share of the profits they have skinned the workers out of and that otherwise would go to the politicians, and so on.

B. J. (smiting himself on the forehead)—Heavens, how these tax reformers have played me for a sucker!

U. S.—No doubt they have.

B. J.—All their jabber about Labor being crushed by taxes was pure bunco!

U. S.—Nothing else. By understanding that Labor is robbed in the shop, the voter will devote his energies to vote himself into the possession of the shop; he will not be caught in the trap of the lie that HE pays the taxes; he will not be the cat's-paw for "reformers" and other capitalist swindlers.

* * *

"Millionaire Market" and "Labor Market."

BROTHER JONATHAN—What do you think I heard a Socialist speaker say the other day?

UNCLE SAM—If he WAS a Socialist speaker, you must have heard something sensible.

B. J.—Well, I didn't; he talked nonsense. What he said was downright treasonable to the Revolution of our Fathers!

U. S.—That's stiff. What did he say?

B. J.—Now, then, that Socialist said that we workingmen were nothing but merchandise, like shoes, stockings, pork or beef. If that is not insulting, I don't know what it is; if that is not denying the Revolution, what is it?

U. S.—Well, I don't know what all you mean by that Revolution. I DO know, however, that a thing may have been done, and yet, after a while it is all undone again. A Revolution, our Fathers' Revolution, may have been successful in setting us free; but it don't follow from that that we may not have been subsequently re-enslaved and turned into merchandise. If this did happen, it would be no treason to say so; on the contrary, it would be folly, mischievous folly, to deny it.

B. J.—Well, that's true, too. But we have not been re-enslaved, or turned into merchandise.

U. S. (looks at him steadily).

B. J.—Have we been re-enslaved?

U. S.—Let's reason together. You read the papers, don't you?

B. J.—I do.

U. S.—Did you ever in their columns come across the expression: "The millionaire market?"

B. J. (amused)—Why, no!

U. S.—Why are you amused?

B. J.—Because the "millionaire market" would mean a market in which millionaires are bought and sold; and that is nonsense; millionaires only buy and sell; they are not bought or sold.

U. S.—Just so; in other words, millionaires would be a merchandise?

B. J.—Yes, and they aren't.

U. S.—Or did you ever come across the terms: "The railroad magnate market"? Or "The mine baron market"? Or "The bankers' market?" Or "The corporation stock-holders' market"?

B. J.—No, and for the same reason: they are not bought and sold; they are not merchandise.

U. S.—Correct. Now, did you ever come across the term: "The beef market"?

B. J.—Lots of times. That's all right. Beef is bought and sold; it is a merchandise.

U. S.—And did you ever come across the terms: "The pork market"? Or "The shoe market"? Or "The stocking market"?

B. J.—Why, certainly; lots of times. And that's very natural; pork, shoes, stockings, and so forth are all bought and sold; they are all merchandise.

U. S.—Now, my man, refresh your memory, and tell me whether you ever ran across in the papers the term: "The Labor Market"?

B. J. (starts back as though he had been struck full in the chest).

U. S.—Did you, or did you not?

B. J.—I did, by thunder!

U. S.—Your face brightens up; light seems to be going up in it. Was that Socialist right or was he wrong in saying that we were nothing but merchandise under this present, capitalist system?

B. J.—Right, by Jove!

U. S.—Yes, my man, let's be sensible, and not allow our vanities to blind us to our own undoing. We ARE merchandise, just as pork and beef; we ARE sold in the market just as shoes and stockings;—we ARE RE-ENSLAVED. Look as you may into the works of our Revolutionary Fathers, and never once will you come across the term, "Labor Market." The workingman was not then merchandise. Opportunities—natural and social—were then open to all; each man could be, and was, the architect of his own fortune, or misfortune. In those days, had any one used the term "Labor Market," he would have been understood as little as if he had used the word "kinetograph"; neither of the two was yet in existence. As the latter, so is the term "Labor Market" a subsequent development, and that development is indicated by the pregnant expression, "Labor Market."—WE ARE ENSLAVED!

B. J.—Then, all that was gained is lost again?

U. S.—But not beyond recall. Our slavery a hundred and odd years ago arose from our political DEPENDENCE upon a foreign power; accordingly, our freedom at that time had to be gained by our asserting our INDEPENDENCE. Now, then, to-day, our slavery arises from the circumstance of our being merchandise lying on the shelves of the market—along with beef, and pork, and potatoes; accordingly, our freedom from this new bondage must be gained by our stripping ourselves from the disgraceful condition of merchandise; we must pull ourselves away from the economic companionship of pork and beef and shoes and leather, and all other merchandise; we must dare to stand erect; we must take to claim our rights and perform our duties as MAN, as HUMAN BEINGS. To do that now, we must overthrow the present tyrant class—the Capitalist class, the present tyrant system—the Capitalist or Wage Slavery system, and set up the Socialist Republic where the instruments of production shall be owned by all; and thus all who work may be free. Fall to, Jonathan.

* * *

The Right to Cut Off One's Nose.

UNCLE SAM—Jonathan, on Tuesday, November 7, is Election Day; I trust you will do your duty and vote the ticket of the Socialist Labor Party.

BROTHER JONATHAN (testily)—I am a free American citizen; the free American citizen votes as he pleases, without compulsion, however slight that compulsion may be, or suasive the manner in which compulsion is attempted.

U. S.—Does the freedom, as you call it, of the American citizen consist only in his freedom to vote as he pleases? Has he no other rights?

B. J.—Of course he has.

U. S.—He has the right to cut off his own ears, has he not?

B. J. (with a puzzled look)—Guess there is no law against that.

U. S.—And he has the right to slit his nose, eh?

B. J. (puzzled once more)—Guess so.

U. S.—And what would you say of the free man who exercised such rights?

B. J.—That he was crazy.

U. S.—And what would you say of him if, fearing that he was about to crop his ears and doing some such other crazy act of freedom, you were to argue with him and try to convince him not to do such things, and then he were to flare up against you, as you have done just now, and testily inform you that he was a "free American citizen and was not going to be bulldozed?"

B. J.—That's not a parallel case with voting.

U. S.—It isn't? Let's see. You are a workingman, a trolleyman; your employers are squeezing now out of you three dollars for every four that you produce; they are not satisfied with that, they want more; to get more they must work you longer hours; there is a law forbidding more than ten hours' work a day in your trade; they break that law, and demand of you twelve and more hours; you strike, and while you are on strike the parties you put into power send the militia down upon you and shoot a bullet clean through you.

B. J.—And that's just what they did, the scoundrels——

U. S.—Did they fire that shot?

B. J.—Who else?

U. S.—Did they drive you down, keeping you at starvation wages, thereby bringing sickness and death into your family?

B. J.—They, of course; who else?

U. S.—No; it was not THEY; it was YOURSELF that shot yourself; it was YOURSELF that introduced sickness and death into your household!

B. J.—I declare!

U. S.—Is it the gun that fires the shot or the man who pulled the trigger?

B. J.—The man, of course.

U. S.—And would that man have pulled the trigger if he was not ordered in the field by his superior?

B. J.—I guess not.

U. S.—Consequently, as far as we have got, it is his superior who started the shot?

B. J.—Y-e-s.

U. S.—And who was that superior, was it not the political party in power, the Governor of the State, the Mayor of the city?

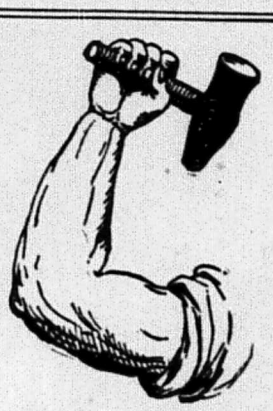
B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—And would the Governor have ordered the men in the field who pulled the trigger, would the Mayor have started the clubbing if he had not been elected?

B. J. (weakening perceptibly)—N-n-o.

U. S.—Now, Jonathan, raise your head and look in my face. Would that Governor or Mayor have been there in a position to order out the men, i. e., in a position to start the shooting and clubbing, if the workers had not voted them and their two capitalist parties into power to back them up?

(Continued on Page 4.)



HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 20.—We win the emblem and party name. The kangaroos are routed, horse, foot and dragoons in Pennsylvania also.

Some two months ago J. M. Barnes, who conducts a "speakeasy" in Philadelphia, got together his bartender, largest consumer of his wares, a fakir or two, and a pensioner of the Emperor of Germany, and "organized" a "State Committee" of the S. L. P. (sic.) They gave out certain papers containing the names of no candidates and also issued certain papers containing the names of Clark, Remmel and Munro, the Party's regular nominees. In September the aggregation referred to above, filed the papers at Harrisburg as "Nomination Papers of the Socialist Labor Party." Then they issued a bombastic statement to the effect they and they alone were IT. The Socialist Labor Party made objections to those papers. Appended hereto is the decision of the court. It is but necessary to note the following few facts, and let the decision tell the rest of the story: Barnes was compelled to issue blank papers because there is a certain element of his followers who would not "fight the party," to use their own words.

He woud not have admitted the papers were signed in blank was it not for the fact that if he denied that fact he would be arrested for perjury on the spot. We had three of his own men under summons to appear and testify, and he knew it.

When the case was heard it developed that Barnes had as attorneys Millar, the District Attorney of Dauphin Co., a Matt Quay politician, and his partner, who in court acted as though they were defending a criminal whom every one knew was a criminal. We did not have to put a single witness on the stand. Kirchner, of New York, helped cook Barnes' goose after being brought from New York by Barnes.

The Kangaroos displayed furthermore their total ignorance of the country's institutions. Some time ago their "Volkszeitung" talked about McKinley's appointing Quay's successor to the United States Senate (!). In order to prove the regularity of the alleged Barnes STATE COMMITTEE OF PENNSYLVANIA, a member of their bogus NATIONAL EXECUTIVE, together with their national minutes were sent here to show that their National Executive Committee had minutes to show that their N. E. C. had appointed Barnes STATE SECRETARY (!!.) That there is no such thing as any NATIONAL COMMITTEE with power to appoint STATE OFFICERS, these gentlemen knew nothing of. Of course, their minutes and N. E. C. member were promptly ruled out.

Another significant thing that the decision brings out is the stupid trickery by which this Barnes Grand Committee sought to pre-empt the name "Socialist Party."

As the decision is a historic document, I enclose it in full:

Nomination Papers of Herman Kreimer and others	Dauphin Common Pleas, 33 January Term, 1900.
Nomination Papers of Samuel Clark and others.	Dauphin Common Pleas 65 January Term, 1900.

Objections to nominating papers.

By the Court:

On Sept. 8, 1899, Nomination Papers were filed in the office of the secretary of the commonwealth, purporting to nominate as candidates of the "Socialist Labor Party" Herman Kreimer for the office of State Treasurer; Edward Kuppinger, for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court, and H. C. Parker, for the office of Judge of the Superior Court, and on Sept. 14. 1899, Nomination Papers were filed in the office of the secretary, purporting to nominate as candidates of the same party, for the same offices, Samuel Clark, for the office of State Treasurer; Donald L. Munro, for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court, and Valentine Remmel for the office of Judge of the Superior Court. These nomination papers will be known respectively throughout this opinion as the Clark papers and the Kreimer papers.

On Sept. 30, 1899, objections were filed by Samuel Clark and his associates to the Kreimer papers, one of which was, "That the said nomination papers were circulated and signed in blank without the names of any candidates being named thereon, and that the names of the candidates appearing thereon were written therein after they had been signed by the voters purporting to have signed them, and that they are consequently fraudulent, null and void, and did not operate to make any valid nominations for the said offices."

On Oct. 9, 1899, objections were filed by Herman Kreimer and his associates to the Clark papers, the chief objection specified being that Herman Kreimer, Edward Kuppinger, H. C. Parker and others had secured the exclusive right to use the party name and political appellation of "Socialist Labor Party," by filing in the office of the prothonotary of the proper county the certificates prescribed by section 1 of the Act of June 9, 1897.

(Continued on page 4.)

THE PEOPLE.

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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES LABOR UNION COUNCIL NEW YORK CITY

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898	**82,204**

When a deed is done for Freedom, through the broad earth's aching breast
Runs a thrill of joy prophetic, trembling on from east to west,
And he, where'er he cowers, feels the soul within him climb
To the awful verge of marhood, as the energy sublime
Of a century bursts full-blossomed on the thorny stem of Time.

LOWELL.

A little over two months ago the New York "Independent," a weekly magazine, published an article by Henry Austin entitled, "The Socialist Thorn in Tammany's Side." That magnificent article was reproduced in these columns. It shed a flood of light on the trend of the political movement in New York, the storm center of the social revolution in the land. The facts therein mentioned were never denied. Now events come to confirm then in manner that must cheer every Socialist in the land.

Austin showed conclusively that Tammany had an immediate interest in rupturing the Socialist Labor Party; that it was in dread fear of losing its "Gibraltar," the 16th Assembly District; that a labor fakir called Samuel Prince was being groomed as the club to do the rupturing, and last not least, that Tammany Hall conspired with the "Volkszeitung" and furnished it with heelers to attempt the capture of the Party press and archives by main force and midnight assault. He also showed how this attempt failed ignominiously.

Subsequent events came in, one by one, to demonstrate the correctness of Austin's historical analysis; until more recently the fakir Prince, closely connected with Tammany's machine and with the "Volkszeitung's" heelers, was nominated by Tammany in the 16th Assembly District, and—the "Volkszeitung," whipped within the Party by an overwhelming Party vote, and deprived of the false pretence of the Party's name, now comes out with turgid articles DECLARING WAR UPON THE PARTY'S TICKET, PARTICULARLY IN THE 16TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT!

The thrill of joy with which all the militant Socialists of the land will receive the news, is the thrill of joy that a conquering force experiences when it sees the foe skulking, driven from cover into the open.

We hear from one end of the land to the other the shout of "Charge!" and we see the serried ranks of the militant Socialists falling upon the foe all along the line with that redoubled force that conscious ascendency imparts and that the certainty of ultimate victory kindlesinto flame.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

About four months ago, led by the New York Journal" and "Daily News," the metropolitan capitalist press shouted in joyful chorus at the "overthrow by the Socialist Labor Party of the union-wrecking element," and, swallowing like so many geese the pleasing lies ladled out to them by the "Volkszeittung," they went into hysterics about the "turning down" of the "old N. E. C.," etc., etc. These same papers are mum now that the court decisions, sustaining the Party's decisions, put the final and complete quietus on the news that they would have liked so well.

With the fight, started and managed by the "Volkszeitung" against the Party, now gloriously ended, leaving the conspirators stranded and the Party victoriously afloat, the mind reverts to the words of the "Volkszeitung," uttered right after the battle of July 10. Speaking of the sufferings inflicted upon it by the Party officers, and claiming that these were now overthrown, it said:

That had to take an end, and it has taken an end.

And the mind likewise reverts to the comment made upon these very words by the Milwaukee, Wis., "Wahrheit":

"It has taken an end?"—We doubt that. The thick end of the wedge is yet to come.

Prophetic "Wahrheit!"

NOW the thing IS ended—and so is the "Volkszeitung" bourgeois conspiracy with its Grunzig, Jonas, Schluter and kindred conspirators rolled in the dust within and without the Party.

The Boston (Mass.) "Globe" has this bit of information:

Robert Lawrence, social democratic candidate for representative, has 95 names on his paper, which he will file before Friday. Not one in 10 of these names are of socialists, but many are of republicans. The republicans desire to run Mr. Lawrence because they believe he will poll a large democratic vote and make it easier for republican candidates to win.

The above is as full of substance as an egg is of meat.

It is a good, substantial revelation (to the uninitiated) that the so-called Social Democracy is nothing but a decoy-duck, ready to do the decoying for either of the two old capitalist parties, as occasion may serve.

It is another good, substantial revelation (to the uninitiated) to notice the note of surprise in that capitalist paper's item; the capitalist papers illustrate the truth of the saying that "Dupers and Duped, Cheators and Cheatees are but the obverse and reverse of the same medal." One should think that such tools of capitalism, so habitually used for duping the working class, as are the capitalist papers, would be the last ones ever to be duped by political cheats. And yet, it is just the other way. By indicating surprise at the harmony with which the hearts of the Republican party of the so-called Social Democracy beat, the "Globe" but illustrates how closely allied the duper and the duped are.

Under the heading, "What the Editor Thinks," the Rich Hill, Mo., "Bates County Critic' publishes this:

The first test has been made at Conneaut, O., of the onl ore unloading machine in the world. Five machines will supplant 1,000 men. The ore handlers forsee their fate, and the company is guarding the machine day and night against violence. If successful, the machines will be adopted all along the lakes, displacing 50,000 men. Now, what do you propose? Would you legislate the machine out of existence, as you propose to do the trust, and put the displaced men back to working ten hours a day? Or would you put in the machines and reduce the hours of labor and give all the men employment, and utilize the time and labor thus saved in building better homes, improving public highways, beautifying parks, or doing the thousand other things to make the lives of your babes, wives, mothers and sisters brighter and happier, which are now neglected? Or possibly you favor the present method—which means that by the introduction of the machine, a mighty host of willing workers will be compelled "to hunt a job." The time lost in this useless manner, if intelligently employed, would provide food, raiment, education and entertainment for every homeless orphan and little waif in the State of Ohio.

Ain't it beautiful? Ain't it radical?

No! It is neither beautiful nor radical.

A sense of depression steals over one at the reading of such a squib. It denotes much understanding of the question; it denotes progress. And yet it reveals a timidity about uttering what the editor does know that is distressing. The time is gone by for such abstract and pointless 'thoughts;" the time has come for boldly declaring the way out. What is it that holds the "Bates County Critic" back from uttering the word around which the vague thoughts of its readers should crystallize into action, and without which the "thought" will run to seed?

Why not out with it, and announce the platform of the Socialist Labor Party, the aims and tactics of the Party as the only means in existence in the land whereby to turn the machine into a blessing from the curse it is to-day?

It is hardly right to do as the New Orleans (La.) "Times-Democrat" is doing, crack jokes at the expense of men thrown out of work by machinery. But that is just what that paper does in this passage taken from its editorial column:

"Have you heard of the new automatic drummer?" said a Louisville traveling man, as he joined the group in front of one of the hotels last night. "No? Well, it's a great scheme. You see the trusts have made brains absolutely useless in the business, and when a merchant has to buy at one place or go without, an idiot can take his order just as well as a man of superior intelligence like myself. So, to cut down expenses, some genius has gotten up this automaton. It is made of papier maché and represents a drummer sitting on a sample trunk. The whole thing is about eight inches high and is boxed up and sent to the retail merchant by express. When it arrives, the business man sits on his desk, touches a spring which releases a photographic cylinder inside the trunk, and the drummer begins to talk. 'Good day, sir, he says, 'the following are our list of prices on so and so,' and with that the machine reels off the latest quotations of whatever trust it happens to represent. At the other end of the trunk is a hole connecting with a receiving cylinder and the merchant speaks his order into it. 'Thank you,' says the manikin, when he gets through; 'I will now tell you two comic stories and sing you a selection from the latest opera.' If the merchant doesn't care for that part of it, all he has to do turn a switch. Then he returns the automaton to its box and expresses it back to the house C. O. D. There the order record is taken out, a fresn one put in and the machine sent to another customer. It's a wonderful device and its advantages over a live drummer are too numerous to mention. It doesn't eat anything, it hasn't any hotel bills, it runs up no expense account and never draws on the house. Then, again, think of the enormous saving in railroad fares."

Although the drummers, as a rule, have so far proved an inaccessible element to Socialist teachings, yet are they human beings and proletarians at that. One should not gloat over the tribulations that capitalism throws upon them. They are bound to abandon their conceit about being better than the workingmen, and join the ranks of the class-conscious proletaries.

Elsewhere in this issue is announced the entertainment of the 16th A. D. for the benefit of the campaign. Let the affair be the annual success it has regularly been.

A CHALLENGE

To Samuel Prince, Democratic Candidate for Assembly in the 16th N. Y. A. D.

Sir—As the nominee of the Socialist Labor Party in the Sixteenth Assembly District of this city, for the same office that you have been nominated for by the Democratic party, I hereby challenge you to public debate on the issues of the campaign, issues that YOUR nomination in particular accentuates.

With barely 1,000 votes three years ago, the Socialist vote in the district has since gradually and forcibly risen to over 2,200 last year, and is to-day a powerful second in the field. Formerly Tammany Hall had a regular walkover in the district. To-day that has changed. The Socialist Labor Party routed easily the Republican, and, during the last campaigns, Tammany's candidate for the Assembly was put to it more and more to save his neck. YOUR nomination by Tammany Hall can be explained in no other way than that Tammany Hall realizes the vigor of the approaching flood of Socialism; that it realizes the rapidity with which the workers, in that district, especially, are becoming class-conscious, are, accordingly, turning their backs upon the parties of the capitalist class—the Democratic and Republican parties—that have so long deceived them, and are turning their faces to their own, the party of the working class—the SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY. YOUR nomination by Tammany Hall is an evidence that it sees the whale of the Labor Party threating its existence, and it now seeks to escape by throwing a tub at the whale—YOU being the tub. YOUR nomination is an evidence that Tammany Hall perceives that the former naked fishing hook of capitalism, which it had been using, runs danger of not being bitten at by the workingmen voters and that, in order to land its fish, it has thought it advisable to bait the hook—YOU being the bait.

That Tammany Hall has chosen a candidate eager to play the rôle of tub to the whale and bait for the capitalist hook is proved by the cards you are circulating, styling yourself "Labor's Champion"; that, however, Tammany Hall was extremely unfortunate in its choice, an inquiry into your well-known career will make equally clear.

A "Champion of Labor" and Tammany Hall don't "mix." A "Champion of Labor" demands the abolition of the wages system of slavery; Tammany Hall stands upon the principle of perpetuating wage slavery. A "Champion of Labor" defends the working class; Tammany Hall is dripping with the blood of the workers whom its Governors have shot down, whom its Mayors have clubbed, whom its judges have outraged, and whom its Legislatures have betrayed. Between a "Champion of Labor" and a Tammany Hall candidate there is an unbridgeable chasm. Whoever the man may be who stands out as the candidate of the Democratic or of the Republican party, and who, at the same time, holds himself out as a "Champion of Labor," that man is an impostor, a fraud. Dare you deny these self-evident truths in public debate?

But if, speaking generally, it is a badge of fraud to hold oneself out as a "Champion of Labor" while being a candidate of a capitalist party, the fraud is deeper in your particular instance. The candidates that Tammany chooses do not, as a rule, go about calling upon the working class to organize themselves independently into a "Labor Party." You have done that. In Albany and New York you have since last year initiated the idea of an "Independent Labor Party." If Tammany's platform is good enough for a "Champion of Labor" to stand on, as you now do what use is there of a separate "Labor Party"? If an "Independent Labor Party" is needed, as you have claimed, how can a "Champion of Labor" stand as Tammany's candidate? The fraudulency of such a posture as yours is self-evident.—Dare you deny these premises and conclusions in public debate?

In dropping its old style of candidate for the Assembly and choosing YOU—the advocate of an independent labor party, a man with a "labor record"—Tammany Hall has but baited the capitalist political hook that it formerly applied unbaited; it has but thrown a tub to the approaching whale of the Socialist Labor Party; it has admitted all that the S. L. P. has been preaching in the district, but—it pretends compliance with those principles by means of deception.

Nor could Tammany Hall have chosen a fitter candidate for its purpose.

The manner in which you earn your living is particularly foul as a workingman. You have some means, quite enough to conduct a little cigar factory of your own; and you have enough political pull to be allowed to place cigar stands where large crowds gather at public parades and the like. In this you are favored beyond all other workingmen. But you are not satisfied. You also compete in the large cigar shops with poor workingmen. Earning quite enough to get along with in your own cigar factory, you want more, and you get it, how?—by driving poor cigarmakers from a chance of at all making a living, by taking jobs in large cigar stores. Every such a job that you get is a chance less for another who has not, like you, any other means of support; every dollar that you, who can live off your own factory, earn at the cigar bench as a wage earner, is a dollar taken away from some poor cigarmaker who has not, like you, any other means of livelihood. Thus your superfluities are actually bread taken by you out of the mouths of poor workingmen. A wondrous "Champion of Labor"!—Do you dare deny these facts in public debate?

I shall cause this challenge to be read at each of the numerous public meetings that the Socialist Labor Party will hold between now and Election Day, and shall cause a copy of it to be placed in the hands of all the registered voters in the district. Possibly you may be of the opinion that a debate will only serve to nail these charges more firmly upon your head. I shall not deny that such apprehensions on your part are well founded. But let me call your attention to this much: You cannot dodge the issue by dodging the debate. The Party will keep the issue well to the front. By dodging the debate you would only go down with all the more ignominy.

DANIEL DE LEON.

History of the Dubuque Bill.

By MICHAEL T. BERRY, Haverhill, Mass.

Under the régime of capitalism, all legislation is enacted with a view to bettering the chances for the exploitation of the wage slaves by the capitalist class. ALL LEGISLATION IS CLASS LEGISLATION. It was so under Feudalism when all legislation was enacted in the interest of the Feudal lord by himself. It is so to-day in all capitalist nations where all legislation is enacted in the interest of the capitalist class of that nation. IT WILL BE SO under Socialism, where all legislation will be enacted in the interest of the workers. Evidences of the truth of the assertion that all legislation is class legislation are so numerous that the space at our disposal will not permit an extended citation of cases. It was so in Pennsylvania, as was instanced by the "Run of the Mines" bill, the "check-weightman's" bill and numerous other bills of like nature. It was so in Massachusetts in the case of the "anti-fines" bill and the "Dubuque bill," of which I write. Here in Massachusetts the class which is enacting this class legislation grows bolder each year in its encroachments upon the rights of the working class. Their boldness reached the apex of capitalist knavery and rascality in 1898, when the legislature of the Bay State passed the now famous or infamous "Dubuque bill," officially known as Chap. 549, acts of 1898, and entitled "An act to provide an equitable process after judgment in CERTAIN cases."

Before I enter into a lengthy discussion upon this bill it is well to take a careful survey of certain other matters, such as the Franchise, the conditions under which the working class exist, and the Trustee or Garnishee process which was in vogue prior to the passage of the "Dubuque bill."

Sources of the Dubuque Bill.

The Massachusetts capitalists, like their kind elsewhere, are constantly looking around them, trying in some way or other to abridge the suffrage. It was so in 1896, when after a long drawn out discussion, covering two sessions of the legislature, the matter of changing from annual to biennial elections was submitted to the voters in the form of a constitutional amendment, which was promptly buried at the polls. It was so in 1898, when this Dubuque bill was passed and the suffrage was one of the things considered when this matter came about. Since the voters upset the scheme calculated to bring about biennial elections, the capitalist class of Massachusetts have been doing some thinking concerning political, economical and social conditions, which resulted in the passage of the Dubuque bill.

How Things Were Formerly.

Prior to the passage of Chap. 549, as it is called, there was in existence an act known as the Trustee Process, which permitted a debtor, if his wages were "Trusteed" or attached, to claim an exemption of $10—if the bill was for the necessaries of life—and $20 if the bill was for other than necessaries. At the same time when this statute was passed which made the exemption possible, the capitalist class thought that $10 was the least amount upon which the workers could live, hence, they saw to it that the law was so construed that no greedy creditor could pounce down upon the goose that was then and now laying the golden eggs for the capitalist class, and run off with the nest, goose and all. But things have changed since then. When that law was passed, the working class were at the height of their prosperity. Not the prosperity of to-day, but the prosperity of the 80's. At that time the trustification of industry had not begun to be felt in the sense that we know it to-day; jobs were to be had most anywhere; the wages paid were fairly high, mountain high when compared with those that are paid in the same industries to-day, and the middle class which are benefited by the Dubuque bill, or think they are benefited through the prolongation of their agony which this bill prolongs, had not at that time felt the grinding out process which they to-day are feeling on all sides. Shyster lawyers which to-day are to be found in abundance here as well as in New York, had not at that time reached the degree of hyena-like rapacity which characterizes these worthies to-day. In short at the time when the capitalist class of Massachusetts guaranteed to the working class that at least $10 of their earnings was theirs and the law would so regard it, everything looked lovely to the working class. "The goose hung high."

Such were the conditions which surrounded the working class in the 80's. Such are not the conditions which surround them to-day. Since then wages have fallen to a mere nothing; the "prosperity" of capitalism now mantles the workers of the Bay State; through the concentration of industry the numbers of unemployed are now greater in every trade, and in no trade; consequently, jobs are not so easy to get and the wages of those who are at work are low. The middle class are between the millstones of the Plutocracy and the Proletariat, and, like the "Noble Red Man," are rapidly receding before the onward march of capitalism proper. Shyster lawyers have been made within the last decade with as great a rapidity as we in Haverhill produce shoddy footwear, and these same shyster lawyers, like in New York, are looking for the victims of capitalist oppression that the last drop of blood may be sucked from their veins. The Massachusetts plutocracy, like the plutocracy of every other state, have made the lot of the middle class unbearable; therefore, this middle class sets up a howl for relief through legislation. True to the history of the middle class, the "relief" was to come from the hides of the working class. The plutocracy caught up the yell, seeing in it a chance to hold the middle class where they were needed and at the same time deal the working class a savage blow, which they did. The result was that the "Dubuque bill" was passed.

Mr. Dubuque.

The Socialist Labor Party well knows that material interests furnish the mainspring for human action. Nowhere is the truth of this principle more manifest than in this law. Its sponsor was Hugo A. Dubuque, a lawyer in the city of Fall River, then representing the 10th Bristol District in the Massachusetts House of Representatives. Mr. Dubuque is the most up-to-date satellite of capitalism which has so far succeeded in landing under the sacred Cod Fish on Beacon Hill. His name will go shambling down the back alleys of oblivion, remembered only as the individual who fathered the "Dubuque bill," which was the most savage invasion ever made upon the rights of the working class of Massachusetts.

The Dubuque Bill.

Under the prior law or trustee process the creditor who sought to squeeze the worker after the squeezing which he had undergone in the shop, went through a procedure something like this: The first thing that had to be done was to find the debtor either in the possession of money, or property, or at work; after finding the debtor at work, it was necessary that he earned more than $10. If he did not earn more than $10 it was a worthless task trying to collect the debt, and if the debt was for any large sum, and the debtor could not be found earning wages whereby a good portion of the debt could be liquidated by the original action, the debt was the same as worthless. Because if the creditor recovered a judgment against the debtor which could not be satisfied by the amount then in the hands of the trustee when he came to sue upon the judgment, the courts might hold that a judgment was not within the meaning of the word "necessaries," and hence that there was a $20 exemption, thus placing the creditor under an added disability.

Dubuque took all this into consideration in the construction of his bill. He knew that the working class was not earning even the "living wage" which the "pure and simple" traitors to labor prate about; so he started out to provide the creditor class with a drag net, which combines in itself the elements of civil and criminal law and equity procedure. His bill provides that upon the application of a judgment creditor or some person in his behalf to the clerk of any police district or municipal court, or to any trial justice in the county of Nantucket setting forth the fact that judgment is founded upon a claim for necessaries, the clerk will cause the debtor to be summoned before the court which will examine him with reference to his ability to pay the debt. Under the law the court is given full power to examine the debtor and make such decree or order requiring the payment of the debt as he may see fit to make; he may require that the bill be paid at once; or he may require that it be paid by instalments. If the debtor remains for seven days after the making of the decree without complying with the order as made he can be brought before the same court, and unless he can satisfy the court, with reasons which the court is the sole judge of the soundness of, he may be committed to the county jail for not more than 14 days for contempt. He may be released during the time by himself or some other person performing the order of the court and paying the debt. If he does not, when he gets out (and the jailer must liberate him at the expiration of 14 days) he is again brought before the court and the same thing gone through once more, with the same result of 14 days in jail, and this may be kept up for as long a time as the creditor sees fit. This much for the law itself.

What It Means.

THE CAPITALIST CLASS, HAVING REDUCED THE WORKING CLASS TO THE LEVEL OF PAUPERS, NOW PROPOSES TO MAKE OF THEM CRIMINALS. The working class stands to-day where debt is one of the conditions of their existence, be they ever so honest, they cannot escape it and exist. From the language of the Dubuque bill one is inclined to think that the creditor has got to get a judgment before the court can examine the debtor. But the practice is different. The shyster lawyer gets his client to make an affidavit that the claim is for necessaries; then the rest of the trouble follows in rapid succession. Notwithstanding that this law is in direct conflict with article 12, part 1 of the State Constitution, the Supreme Court has held it to be constitutional. Thus adding to our already overwhelming mass of testimony proving our contention that all legislation is class legislation.

More Light.

In the recapitulation of this article it should be borne in mind that Massachusetts has a statute which forbids paupers voting. Right here is where the Dubuque bill connects with the suffrage. If a voter or any other person whom by law he is bound to support has received aid from the city or town wherein said voter has a voting residence within 90 days next prior to an election, that makes that voter a "pauper" within the meaning of the law, and he does not vote at that election. Most all working men are in debt. Most all the political committees of capitalism have one or more shyster lawyers who are connected with them in some way or other. If in the judgment of these henchmen of capitalism it is necessary to do so, it is an easy matter for the shyster to get hold of bills against workingmen who could not otherwise be controlled, especially seeing that all shysters, here as well as in New York, have their "favorite" judge, it is an easy matter to get such decree made as suits them and the "emergency." Railroad the victim to jail. Within three weeks his family, if he has one, will be asking the overseers of the poor for aid; he is then a "pauper." If such does not happen, it is an easy thing to keep the victim in jail or force him to leave the state to save his liberty though he lose his vote.

The capitalist press has commented on what they are pleased to term "the abuse of the Dubuque bill;' the middle class storekeepers, etc., are using it for what it is worth; and it is playing havoc with the working class. Notwithstanding that it has been in force but little over one year, or since Sept. 1, 1898, its ravages are such that leading capitalist papers have editorially commented thereon. So much so that at this year's session of the "great and general court" those who were beneficiaries under the bill sought to strengthen it and make it more inclusive.

Debsism and Dubuqueism.

While the session was still young, Mr. James F. Carey, on Feb. 1, introduced a bill which was intended as an amendment to it. His amendment sought to exempt the sum of $10—from the operation of the law the amendment was killed in the House by a vote of 69 to 56. This amendment betrays the middle class character of Carey and Debsism generally. It was supported by the votes of many members of the House who have a record which is far from being savory so far as the working class are concerned. Amongst others who voted for Mr. Carey's amendment was Cullinane, of Laurence, a labor skate, who voted for the passage of the original bill in 1898, and who has publicly stated that it was a good thing. Democrats and Republicans alike supported Mr. Carey's bill, as they knew that it changed nothing if passed; and by voting for it they could cheaply get a "labor record."

Here was a law which was in direct conflict with article 12, part 1 of the State Constitution. Mr. Carey knew that. And yet, instead of asking for the repeal of the bill in toto, he sought to exhibit his "broadness" by attempting to patch it up, thus leaving the law operative in all its main features. Thus did Debism prove the impracticability of its "broadness" by getting nothing; whereas, had Mr. Carey taken the stand which any man would have taken who was a bona fide representative of the working class, and demanded the surrender of the Dubuque bill, horse, foot and dragoons, then he could at least claim the respect of his own. Now he can claim that he stood for anything else than middle class capitalism. His amendment was at best a miserable attempt in a miserable and cowardly way at patching up the most miserable law ever recorded upon the statutes of this commonwealth.

Cowardice Brings Defeat.

The lesson which it taught to the working class of Haverhill, Mass., and the United States is that there is nothing to be gained by electing men to the halls of legislature who do not stand upon the class conscious platform of the Socialist Labor Party. Men who, regardless of the waves of capitalism that break in fury beneath their feet, will at all times demand the repeal of every law which threatens to lower the standard under which the working class exists. Until then "Dubuque bills" and other bills of similar nature will be passed and will oppress the working class. The remedy does not lie in the patching up of capitalist laws, but in their repeal, and the substitution of socialist laws which will demand from capitalism that the first thing which must be considered is the conditions under which the working class, the producers of all wealth, exist; laws that will, instead of admitting their right (as did Carey's bill) to further rob the working class, say to this set of capitalist Highbinders: "Stand and deliver your stolen goods back to the working class which you have robbed."

Workers of Massachusetts, if you do not want repetitions of the history made by the Dubuque bill, learn well the lesson herein contained:

That ALL LEGISLATION IS CLASS LEGISLATION.

Learn also that your class is the only class which is necessary for the existence of society.

That the only way for you to prevent the degradations which capitalism and Debsism subjects you to is to organize, not on the lines of the past which have lead you through a slaughter house to an open grave, but in the ranks of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party. Then will you be in a way whereby you can force recognition from courts and legislatures and demand from capitalism and its retinue of shyster lawyers and corrupt politicians the rights of labor which is the full product of its toil. Learn the lesson and emancipate your class. God speed the day.

The Charge of the Kangaroos.

[A Parody. Written for THE PEOPLE by Byron Efford, Revere, Mass.]

All into William Street,
Up the stairs, onward,
Nigh unto midnight—
Rushed half a hundred.
"Forward, the Kangaroos!"
"Crack all the heads ye choose!"
Into the stairs of death—
Rushed the half hundred.

* * *

"Forward, the Kangaroos!"
No man, they thought, could lose,
Not tho' the rioters knew
The "Volkszeitung" blunder'd;
They could not reason why,
They could not give reply,
Theirs but to bluff and lie;—
Into the trap of death—
Rushed the half hundred.

* * *

Clubs to the right of them,
Clubs to the left of them,
Clubs all in front of them,
None of them sunder'd;
Probed at with "People" squibs,
Itching for broken ribs,
Boldly they dash'd pell-mell,
Into the jaws of hell,—
Crazy half hundred.

* * *

Whirl'd all their clubs in air,
Whirl'd as they mount the stair,
Clubbing defenders there,
"By virtue of office," while
Spectators wonder'd;
Plunged in the ante-room,
Fierce did the battle boom;
There brave defenders
Lost not an inch of room:
While fell the Kangaroos,
Reel'd and met their doom,
Tattere'd and sunder'd.
Reel'd down the stairs of death,—
Batter'd half hundred.

* * *

Clubs to the right of them,
Clubs to the left of them,
Clubs close behind them,
Splinter'd and thunder'd;
Hurled down the stairs of death,
Back into William Street,
All that was left of them,
They that could fight like Hell,
Cover'd with blood and beer,
Beer that they loved so well,—
Baffled half hundred.

* * *

Oh, must their glory fade,
At the fizzle rush they made,
All Tammany wonder'd:
Frail were the clubs they drew,
Frail all the Kangaroo,—
Drunken half hundred.

* * *

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time. It will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

The receipt of a sample copy of THE PEOPLE is an invitation to subscribe.

ESTIMATES.

"Good Socialists" and "Bad Socialists" in the Miners' District.

ERIE, Pa., Oct. 17.—The labor fakirs have been in the central coal fields of Pennsylvania since March trying to organize (?) the miners into the U. M. W. of A. In the past, the miners rushed to their slaughter as soon as the voice of the pure and simple labor betrayers was heard. But something is now wrong. The miners won't bite. They can not be dragged into the U. M. W. of A.

One of the reasons the miners would not rush to support the fakirs is the Socialist sentiment that is now in the central coal fields, especially in Clearfield County, where we have some strong Sections of the Party and some Locals of the S. T. & L. A.

In the spring, when the agitation started, W. L. Wilson, Wm. Warner, Ed. McKay, and other fakirs who were in District No. 2, slandered anything and everything that even approached Socialism. Of course, the Socialist Labor Party was reviled, and its officers were calumniated in unmeasured terms. But all that did not have the desired effect. The miners did not come into the union. So things were running on, until the attempted revolution within the Party of last July 10. When the Kangaroo lies reached the District about the "deposition" of the Party officers, and when the bogus People turned up denouncing all the former tactics and principles for which the Party had earned the hatred of these criminal labor fakirs, all these fakirs saw their chance. They started to flirt with the "Volkszeitung" crowd, and suddenly began to display love and affection for Socialism. The song that Wilson & McKay hummed after July 10th was: "Now that the Socialist Labor Party has fired out De Leon, Hickey, Schulberg, and the whole National Executive Committee, Socialism is all right;" "The good Socialists have kicked out the bad Socialists." They immediately tried to get help from their kindred in Philadelphia. But there, Barnes and Long and Parker had their hands full—they were each "busy," according to his own genius. They could bring no aid.

Mrs. Jones and Edward McKay started on a tour of the District together, she making Socialist (?) speeches, and he giving the miner that international pure and simple speech: "Organize! Organize! Pay dues," etc., etc. But even the duet that they sang could not rope in the miners. The fakirs were in a bad fix. How carry out their principle of living without working if the miners pay no dues? But if the miner has no use for the fakir, the capitalists have. And the capitalists came to the aid of the fakir. The damnable check-off system was resorted to in the central coal fields—Patton and Morrisdale in particular. The employer "checked-off" the dues of the men, and paid them to the fakir, and thus compelled the miners there to be in the union. Would the Kangaroos still suggest "boring from within?"

Now, this has given a tip to Wayland of the "Appeal to Reason," and I think I shall convey the tip to the "enlarged" Bogus People, seeing that it is crying for subs with its tongue hanging out.

What does Mrs. Jones do? Where the check-off system is in force she goes to the coal operator and gets permission to go through the mine; then she goes to the local of the U. M. W. and gets a man to escort her at the expense of the union. She approaches every miner in the mine and asks him to subscribe to the "Appeal to Reason;" the miner hasn't the price—50 cents—but she says "All right, just give me your name;" so all along the line, after she has all the miners' names, she takes them to the OFFICE, and then the "check-off" system is put into play; the 50-cent pieces are deducted from the men's earnings and turned over to Mrs. Jones! Think of the capitalist forcing their the "Appeal to Reason!" Think of slaves to read that Socialist (?) paper, what that means!

At one mine in Patton, Mrs. Jones got 93 names and turned them in at the office. Here is this heartless woman not only betraying the workers by putting them at the mercy of the labor fakirs, but actually robbing them of the necessaries of life by depriving them of those hard earned half dollars.

I met this woman while riding on a train from Clearfield to Winburne. She, upon seeing me, came and sat down alongside of me. She seemed to know all about the house cleaning the Party had just gone through. Of course, her sympathies were with the Kangaroos Hayes, Bandlow, Morgan, Harriman, etc., etc., were all such GOOD MEN, and she did not understand how we could be so hard on them.

When the conductor came around after tickets she started to fish around in her pocket, in the meantime the conductor had punched mine and continued his march down the aisle. It struck me funny when the conductor did not return to look at her ticket. She was now holding something that looked like a ticket in her hand, and when the conductor came around the second time to collect tickets she handed him that thing—it was a conductor's receipt that you get when you pay fare on the train. This receipt was marked PENNSYLVANIA. The conductor smiled, handed her that bluff ticket back and took my ticket and continued his march down the aisle. Now, what does this manœuvre of Mrs. Jones mean? Just this: She is riding on a pass; the conductor saw the pass before I got on the train; and she sought to bluff me and conceal the fact by holding out that receipt. Why should not the capitalists provide her with a pass and "check-off" the price of the subs. for the "Appeal to Reason?" She and it are doing the capitalists' work.

No wonder that the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A. are both hated by the fakirs and the capitalists.

Miners, the more they hate us the stronger is the proof that we are right.

S. SCHULBERG.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time. It will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

DEGENERATING EFFECTS

Of Capitalism Upon the Young and the Human Race.

In a recent number of the New York "Herald" there is an article that is of deep interest to the students of present conditions and their effect on mankind in general. The article in question relates to the investigation conducted by the United States Bureau of Education into the physical and mental condition of twenty-two thousand school children for the purpose of ascertaining the relationship, between parentage, surroundings, nationality, stature, weight, size and shape of head, and other conditions and the conduct, intellect and health of children at different ages.

The thoroughness of the investigation is shown by the fact that it required several years to collect the evidence and draw the conclusions.

These conclusions, based on fact, must stand as final, and put aside forever all theories, however plausible.

In this field, as in all others, science upholds the Socialist in his claim, that education and refinement improve the human being, and that life, without material comfort, and intellectual activity, brings him ever nearer the level of the brute, despite the assertions to the contrary of our Collis P. Huntington's "self-made" millionaires, etc.

Nearly all of the subjects whom the investigation concerned were taken from the Washington public schools, as the transient poulation of the national Capital furnished most varied types of foreign and American, negro and white children.

The results of the investigation show the fallacy of some popular ideas. It was found that the children of the non-laboring classes have a much larger average for length of body and limb, as well as for height, than the children of the laboring classes.

This seems peculiar when one thinks of the exercise given to the bodies of the workingmen and women by their daily labor.

But when we see the KIND of labor that is forced on them there is no longer cause for wonder that the bodies of the children are stunted and deprived of their natural growth.

The long weary hours in factory or store; the unvarying monotony of the work; the distortion caused by holding the body in one position that the machine may lose no time, or outside labor, during the heat of summer and the cold of winter with improper clothing—all these are factors that ruin the health of the workers and endanger the race.

Yet our capitalist preachers and our pious "captains of industry" will prate about "honest labor," the "dignity of labor" and the inestimable privilege of being a "free" American workingman. Labor is not honest when it makes thousands of physical and mental wrecks every day. It is villainous and the more so since it is not necessary.

It was found that children with large heads are more likely to be intelligent than those whose heads are small; and following that, the discovery was made that the children of laborers have smaller heads than the children of those who work with the mind.

Those who "work with the mind," we may presume, includes the bourgeoisie and capitalist parasites, who will "work" the poletarian as long as he is ignorant enough to let them. This discovery merely supplements the other, showing that the children of laborers are not only physically but also mentally inferior to the children of those who are enabled to live with some degree of comfort and refinement.

Bright children were found to be more sensitive to heat than those marked dull in their studies, and children of the non-laboring classes possess this sensibility to a greater extent than those of the laboring classes. As ability to distinguish small differences of temperature shows a higher development on that part of the nervous system, it may be concluded that in general the non-laboring classes have a more highly developed nervous system than the laboring classes.

In comparing the marks of "dull" and "bright" sent by the teachers in regard to the studies of the children it was found that children of the laboring classes were inferior in their studies to those of the non-laboring classes, although it is a matter of general belief that nearly all the geniuses rise from the common people. This is a delusion caused by the large numbers of the laboring classes as compared with the plutocratic class. Even then a comparison is unfair, as the average "gentleman" has no greater ambition in life than to shine in society or invent schemes to more successfully exploit the proletariat; while an original idea may mean to the worker comforts and luxuries hitherto unknown. Yet there have been men who, breaking the bonds of class prejudice, have worked for humanity and achieved grand results. Such were Marx and Lasalle and a host of others could be named whom no pecuniary gain, attracted to fields of research and discovery, but who had the means necessary to achieve their ends. Imagine, then, what an enormous increase in the knowledge of mankind would be made if all the fields of opportunities were thrown open, as the Socialist co-operative state would do. Another important conclusion reached was that children in general are most liable to abnormalities, especially sickness, nervousness and unruliness at the time of shedding teeth and when about fourteen years old. Yet at this critical time in the life of a child, large numbers are forced to go to work, torn from the home and school and put, perhaps, in factories where the abnormalities will be developed instead of checked.

Under a rational system of society the greatest care and attention would be paid to the development of the future citizen at this critical age. Environment, companionship and tender care would be applied to the end that the abnormalities would be checked, the latent good aroused, and society would rest secure in the knowledge that the thoughts and ideas of her future citizens rose ever higher than their present state.

That the race may be saved capitalism must be abolished.

Knock it down, X, with the Arm and Hammer of the Socialist Labor Party!

New York. X.

BIRDS-EYE VIEW

Of the Political Situation in the State of New York.

BUFFALO, Oct. 17.—My tour of the State, which started in Rensselaer and closed here this evening, revealed many a point of interest.

In the first place, the meetings and their temper showed that the teachings spread broadcast by so many Party agitators have taken root. Great is the pity that this year there is no State campaign; the Party's vote would certainly rise magnificently. The explanations of Socialism are received with enthusiasm, and the arguments showing the folly and worse than folly of the workingman's seeking protection through the capitalist parties are drowned in approval.

In the order of their size, the largest meeting was at Syracuse in the City Hall; Buffalo, owing to a pelting rain that came down at the exact time to interfere with the meeting, was a close second. The Buffalo Liedertafel opened the meeting with song, and speedily dispelled the chill of the atmosphere. Utica, owing to delays in the arrangements of the meeting, furnished the smallest audience.

In the second place, one has to look hard for a Kangaroo all along the line. The talk one hears in certain quarters about the Party's being "split" grows humorous on the road. From one end of the line to the other, one encounters the same agitators as before. The men who did the Party's work are there doing it now just as before; none kangarooed. Rochester is no exception. Sievermar., with his local record for rowdyism, being a familiar face at the Police Station where he is frequently taken on charges of disorderly conduct, never was a source of strength to the movement, and his intimate connection with the fakirs did the Party positive harm. He was at the meeting, whither he and one or two of his likes went with the threat that they would put me questions that would "nail" me. They must have reconsidered their purpose. Sunday school children don't sit more quietly on the forms than did these braggarts. Possibly the temper of the meeting caused them to change their plans, as the meeting filled the Common Council room, and, from start to finish, was enthusiastic.

Speaking about Kangaroos, the fact should not be omitted that in Rensselaer County the Kangaroos come out entirely from cover. An expelled member of the Party for embezzling Party funds, and two or three others of similar kidney, foregathered in a saloon, denounced the "tyranny and intolerance of the bosses," recognized the Slob Committed, organized themselves into a "Convention of the Socialist Labor Party,"—and filed nominations ENDORSING THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES. Thus, while the Kangaroos in New York County are playing with Tammany and in San Francisco with the Debsomania, in Rensselaer they play with the Republicans. Who would deprive these worthies of the palm for "Broadness," or deny the justice of their grievance against the S. L. P. when they complain of its intolerance? By this time the Rensselaer corruptionists have an additional count in their indictment against the Party. Not only is the Party so intolerant as not to allow them to remain within its ranks, and ply their Kangaroo business there, but when they are out, even then the Party dictatorially persecutes them! With the valuable aid of Comrade Geo. Wallace, a respected lawyer of Troy, the Rensselaer Kangaroos' "Socialist Labor Party" papers, endorsing the Republican candidates, were thrown out. This should be reason enough for another "split."

The State of New York stands in good trim for next year's Presidential campaign. The enthusiasm, earnestness, and intelligence of the comrades will not fail to utilize the cumulating object lessons that capitalism furnishes to redeem the increasing number of proletarians whom they are reaching.

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Don't write on both sides of the sheet;
Don't write on tissue paper;
Don't write with pencil;
Don't write with a broom-stick, if a tooth-pick is handy, pens preferred;
Don't crowd your lines;
Don't begin at the uppermost edge of the sheet;
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Don't forget to give your P. O. address and date of letter;
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Don't write your signature as tho' you wished to remain incognito;
Don't write proper names so as to insure the chances of their being misspelled;
Don't write on sheets of uneven size;
Don't take this ill.

Congratulations.

I.

To THE PEOPLE.—Three cheers for the New York "thieves," who "stole" the Arm and Hammer from the crooks! Let the motto forever be: "Expropriate the Expropriators!"

F. SERRER.

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 19.

II.

To THE PEOPLE.—Bully, New York comrades, may Providence add strength to your elbows!

S. J. W.

Newburgh, N. Y., Oct. 19.

III.

To THE PEOPLE.—I never doubted the Party's victory; but its realization overwhelms me with joy.

L. SIMS.

Bridgeport, N. Y., Oct. 19.

IV.

To THE PEOPLE.—A loud hurrah to the New York comrades for the successful and effective blow dealt by them with our Arm and Hammer over the heads of the Frauds, Fakirs and Fleecers.

GUST. LANGNER.

Milford, Conn., Oct. 20.

V.

To THE PEOPLE.—That rap of the Hammer was distinctly heard here; hurrah!

S. C. L.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 20.

VI.

To THE PEOPLE.—By the looks of some folks 'round this way, the Hammer stayed in their heads. It was a bull's eye!

L. J.

Philadelphia, Oct. 20.

VII.

To THE PEOPLE.—Sic semper fakiribus, conspiratoribus, pureandsimpleribus, taxpayeribus, lagerbeeroribus, shystoribus, bogus-editoribus and crookoribus general.

P. P. P.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 21.

VIII.

To THE PEOPLE.—Whoopla! How that Hammer did drop! It seems to have taken the breath clean out of the Bogus.

C. W. C.

Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 21.

IX.

To THE PEOPLE.—"I, I, I, Tommy" goes about with an I-I-I-am-hit look.

RESP.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 21.

X.

To THE PEOPLE.—Now the Kangaroos should lay them down in their graves and cover themselves with a slab bearing the inscription: "We have got into a hole and have pulled the hole after us."

R.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 21.

Knocked Out in Westchester, N. Y.

To THE PEOPLE.—The S. L. P. of Westchester County stands, as it always stood, loyal to the constitution, legally elected officers, principles and tactics of the Party. We met regularly at Yonkers or Tarrytown. On the 9th of September we held our County Convention, and a short time after that we held Assembly Conventions, and nominated a full ticket. We then proceeded with our plan of agitation. All of a sudden we received notice that the ticket is contested by the Kangs; an insignificant few of them met at New Rochelle and constituted themselves, Slob-like, THE PARTY. The moment we received notice that our ticket was threatened, the order was given "to arms!" and never was there such activity shown in this county. From Yonkers to Peekskill, and from Sing Sing to Mt. Kisko, all made ready to battle in defence of our Party. Section Yonkers, the banner Section of Westchester, sent Comrades Joseph Sweeny, Joseph Smith and Kovarsky; Section Tarrytown sent James Cruger, Rosenblath and Godstrey; the young but vigorous Section Sing Sing was represented by Hubert Mealin; Section Pleasantville by C. C. Crolly; Mt. Kisko by Shmelker, Peekskill by Zciot; only Section Mt. Vernon was not represented because they did not have time enough to make arrangements. When it is considered that the Sections are spread all over the county, and the short time given, and as wage workers we had to leave our shops and risk our jobs, you will understand that we are not in the Party for the fun of it. We met at White Plains, the county seat, on the 11th of September. The Kangs were represented by Westling, who is misleading the now suspended Section of New Rochelle, and one Dixon, the same two to whom seats were refused at our county meetings when they favored treason.

Comrade Sweeny led the defence; we had no lawyer on either side. The Kangs stood no chance, they were beaten in every point. The only evidence they brought was their bogus sheet, the very thing against them. We exposed the fraud, and their imitation was thrown out. We shall now resume our work of agitation and give battle royal to the capitalist system. Next time anybody that wants to monkey here in Westchester, let him take this to heart: obsequies are short here, we don't bother with corpses, nor do we keep them long enough to poison everything around them. Down with traitors, within or without. Comrades, everywhere, stand firm.

CHAS. ZOLOT, 1511½ Main st.

Peekskill, N. Y., Oct. 16.

Knocked Out in Massachusetts.

To THE PEOPLE.—The Massachusetts Ballot Commission held a hearing to-day in Boston to decide whether the Kangaroos or the S. L. P. were entitled to the Party name and place on the ballot. The Kangs, knowing they had only made a bluff, decided to withdraw their objection when the hearing came on. The Ballot Commissioner thought different, and he asked for evidence. This was produced by us. The chairman and secretary of the convention testified to the holding of the convention and to the nomination by that convention of George R. Peare, for Governor; James F. Stevens, for Lieutenant-Governor; Frank McDonald, for Secretary; Fred. A. Nagler, for Treasurer; F. A. Forstrom, for Auditor, and W. P. J. Skahan, for Attorney-General. Skahan's name has been since withdrawn, the State Committee being empowered to fill the vacancy. The Kangs were asked to produce evidence on their side, but did not offer any. The Commissioner then declared the hearing closed and issued a decree giving our ticket its rightful place on the ballot, with the Party name. So drops the curtain on one of the scenes of the class struggle within the Party.

JER. O'FIHELLY.
Sec'y of Convention.

Abington, Mass., Oct. 20.

Capitalist Justice.

To THE PEOPLE.—Some time ago I learned that W. N. Barbeau—who owns a cab line and has his stand in front of the Union Depot—had seen fit to charge two dollars for taking a poor girl just arrived from a far away land, to a party living at about one mile off. I went to Mayor Riefer who promised to revoke his license and have him pay back the overcharge to said girl. Did he do so? Not much of it. After aimlessly waiting for his "verdict," I wrote him and received a money order for —fifty cents, said amount being, in his estimation, the overcharge.

The difference between 50 cents and $1.50, which he should have paid back, is not the main thing in this case, but the revocation of the cabman's license. An offence is an offence, whether it was the question of more or less, but—she belongs to the proletariat—that is why. Had the girl inherited a fortune or been the wife of a wealthy fellow, Barbeau's fate had been sealed. Why in the name of law and order, does the Mayor not tend to his duty? That's what he is supposed to be elected and salaried for. With such men in office it is vain to get justice.

CHAS. G. DAVIDSON.

St. Paul, Oct. 20.

A Thesis Coming Back as Crushing Antithesis Over the Skull of an Impostor.

TO THE PEOPLE.—Shortly after the fall elections of 1898, the Cleveland Citizen (Max Hayes, editor) published the following editorial:

"HERE IS A BLACKLIST.
"Labor World, Los Angeles Cal.
"Voice of Labor, San Francisco.
"Western Laborer, Omaha.
"Detroit Sentinel.
"Midland Mechanic, Kansas City.
"Industrial Advocate, Denver.
"Union Advocate, Minneapolis.
"Omaha Labor Bulletin.
"EXPONENT, SAGINAW, Mich.
"Nashville Workman.
"Labor Leader, Lancaster, Pa.
"Labor Journal, Buffalo.
"Labor Advocate, Birmingham, Ala.
"Indianapolis Union.

"This is an incomplete list of so-called labor papers that have supported capitalistic politicians for office during the present campaign. Some of these sheets boomed Republicans, others Democrats, and still others candidates of both old parties.

"The above despicable organs whine between elections about labor being robbed and oppressed, denounce court decisions, condemn corrupt legislation and abuse of power, snivel about labor-saving machinery and centralization of capital, and damn monopoly, and yet when the time arrives to deliver a stunning blow at the evils complained of they attempt to barter the laborers' votes for a few dirty dollars to representatives of the parties responsible for the present conditions of inequality and injustice.

"These Judas organs hail with delight the Gompers-McGuire brand of 'independent' political action, which furnishes them with an excuse to carry out their pernicious policy of betraying labor to every scoundrel who will put up boodle and temporarily pose as 'the workingman's friend.'

"These plutocratic pimps pose as 'pure and simple' newspapers when it suits their purpose. They hate Socialists and the feeling is reciprocated with interest.

"Workingmen of America! In no other country under the shining sun would such infamous organs live six months. Awake and repudiate the traitors!"

You will observe (1) that the Saginaw, Mich., "Exponent" is on the list; (2) that Hayes avers that the "Exponent" is "a plutocratic pimp," that it "hates Socialists," that it is an "infamous organ," that it is a traitor to the working class.

In the editorial columns of the "Citizen" for Sept. 23 (Max Hayes, Editor) there appeared the following:

"'Eugene V. Debs has written a letter strongly indorsing the Socialist Labor candidate for governor of Ohio,' says the Saginaw Exponent. 'And Mr. Debs is not a member of the S. L. P., either. It is enough to give the DeLeonites the shivers to see chunks of harmony lying all about as soon as the professor flocks by himself.'"

What must be the ethical status of a man who can apply all those epithets to a paper a few months ago, and then quote approvingly what it says about the Editor of a Party paper?

JULIAN PIERCE.

Vienna, Va., Oct. 18.

The Woman's Club.

TO THE PEOPLE.—The experience the Party has had with the vast majority of the clubs and associations which claimed to be affiliated with it would seem to be sufficient reason for discouraging the formation of any more clubs. There is sure to be trouble where there is a divided interest, and in any society that is not controlled absolutely and unconditionally by the Party; that, in a word, is not a tool wherewith the Party works, such divided interest will most assuredly exist. The scope and range of Socialism is of such a grand nature that a small, a vacillating, a crooked mind cannot find room to move within it. The very rectitude that must come with understanding, and the undeviating course that is followed when we properly comprehend, serve to keep the Party from going very far wrong. As we hew out our path here in the U. S., forced by national institutions and conditions to make our own history instead of revising that of some other nation, we find that the clearage is already surprisingly large, and, I believe, thorough. Despite all we have learned, some Party members, and some few Sections, will revert to attempts that always have caused, and probably always will cause, troubles, anger, blindness, and dissolution. We should prevent the recurrence of these events in so far as possible, and it is the purpose of this letter to enter my protest against the "Woman's Club," a call for which appears in three disloyal papers. Why the "Appeal to Reason," the "S. D. Herald," and the "N. Y. Journal" were omitted will probably never be known. Such a kim-kam proceeding should be shown up at once. Aside from the fact that those who issued the call saw fit to ignore the referendum vote of their own state in the matter of the "Proletarian," and have seen fit to violate the resolution of the last state convention in regard to the "Worker's Call" and the "Class Struggle," both of which are in the hands of men beyond any possible social germicide, there is another phase, and one of great importance, which we must look at. As I can only indicate the chief points I shall take the liberty of doing so by asking a few questions.

With all our bitter experience with racial and national organizations, are we going to attempt organization on sexual lines? If we find associations which in the first place brought something to the Party, becoming corrupt, is it probable that a society which draws from the Party will not become corrupt—in fact, will not start in a corrupt manner? Does it seem reasonable that women, who, in so far as I have yet heard, have always had all the advantages of Section meetings, have participated in debates, have shared our campaign work, have spoken from our platforms, have gone on our ballots, have been delegates to conferences, and national and state conventions, have served on town and city committees, have had section offices of the highest importance, should find themselves obliged to sever connection with the organized forces of revolution, in order to gain greater freedom? Can anyone who understands the basis of socialism believe that the interests of one sex can be advanced at the expense of the other? Are we to go back to a condition where every person has his own cult, every opponent of the Party has his own society, every one whom the Party casts aside forms a new organization?

We have found that seemingly well-meaning men have been swayed wrong by their petty personal interests, and the recent attempt made to wreck the Party by "boring from within" demonstrated the necessity there is for our holding more staunchly than ever to our course. Mrs. Avery, one of the signers of that call, opposed the formation of a due paying society for the purpose of placing an organizer in the field. The formation of this was left wholly to a vote of the State. Its members are simply bound to pay ten cents each week, and all this money goes to the S. C. C. to pay organization expenses. The society has no other function. It begins and ends with collecting the money and turning it over to the S. C. C. Mrs. Avery has grown inconsistent of late. She opposed this "society," if such it can be called, and directly, indirectly, before and since the organizer has been in the field did all she could to have him withdrawn, and yet, she appeared before a quarterly meeting of the society and attempted to have it pass resolutions! Even that small function was beyond it. The strange thing about this matter is that she calls the "Ten Cents Plan" an anarchistic organization within an organization, and yet attempted to have it pass socialistic resolutions. She attempted to launch a socialist club—the "Kentron"—and yet she tries to prevent Boston from obtaining enough money to establish permanent headquarters. Then there is the Karl Marx Class, so called, and yet she gives Boston only hindrance to assist in educating the working class.

Now the fact of that club is all too patent. "Enclose two stamps and a lock of hair."—We have seen so many attempts to hold up the Party membership that this cannot go by without comment. Comrades, use your common sense, look into this matter and understand the trouble that it is sure to bring with it. Do not allow yourselves to be drawn into any more disastrous complications. The Sections are at all times sufficient for any man or woman, and socialist clubs and associations, which live for themselves and not for the Party, are certain to attempt to live on the Party. They are fraught with danger, more so now than ever before.

FRANK MACDONALD.

Stoneham, Mass., October 17th, 1899.

Fakir Samuel Prince Nailed Again.

TO THE PEOPLE.—It having come to my knowledge that one Samuel Prince has been nominated on the Tammany ticket for member of Assembly in the 16th Assembly District of New York City, I desire to make a statement throwing some light on that worthy's moral make-up, and to show how much he values truth and honesty in his dealings with workingmen.

I was a delegate to the Workingmen's Federation of New York State, held in Albany in September. I represented the Iron Moulders' Union No. 8, of Albany. This august body has a grand pow-wow once a year for the purpose of securing legislation supposed to benefit the working class in general and organized labor in particular. Then its members go almost to a man and support capitalistic parties and candidates on election day. I soon came to the conclusion from what I saw there that a Socialist had no business in such a body. It was simply wasting time and energy, endorsing and proposing numberless bills and measures, which stand about as much chance of ever becoming law as Hell does of becoming a popular summer resort. The delegates were mostly fakirs, seeking a little notoriety, which might be useful in more ways than one, but chiefly in creating a belief among the politicians that they had some influence with the rank and file, thereby strengthening their chances for becoming spittoon jugglers, or kicker-outs of dogs, in some public building.

When it came to election of officers—well, it was, to me, simply a choice between the "devil and the deep sea" in almost every case. This was particularly so with the position of delegate to the convention of the A. F. of L.

Two men were aspiring to the position, one of whom does not concern us here, while the other was Samuel Prince. I was approached by one of his friends, James E. Roach, of my own union, who held the office of organizer of this body last year and who is at present third vice-president of the Iron Moulders' Union of North America. Roach asked me if I would give Prince a vote, if a delegate was sent (there was considerable opposition to sending one at all); I told him I thought not, giving as my reason that I believed Prince was going to be the Tammany candidate for member of Assembly in the 16th District, and that I, as a Socialist, could not conscientiously vote for an out-and-out capitalist politician. Roach said he thought I was mistaken and suggested that he would ask Prince if it was true. I, agreeing to vote for Prince, if it were not true that he was to be the Tammany candidate in the 16th District. Roach then went to him and told him he (Roach) could get a vote for delegate for him on condition he would give his word as a man that he was not to be the candidate in the 16th District. Prince said positively he would not be or had any intentions of being such candidate, and that, if nominated, he would not accept. With this assurance I promised to vote for him, if a delegate was to be sent, and would have done so. But it transpired later that the body decided not to send a delegate, so I did not get the chance.

What I wish to point out is this: The fact of his now being the Tammany nominee in the 16th District shows conclusively that his statement at the convention was a deliberate lie, and that he knows that he can not be true to Labor if he stands on the Tammany platform. If a man will so demean himself for the purpose of getting one vote for such an insignificant position as the one mentioned, how many lies would he tell to the voting population of the 16th District to bamboozle them into voting for him?

I write this to let the workingmen voters of the 16th District know what kind of a man it is that seeks their votes on election day, and how much reliance can be placed in the word of such an unscrupulous falsifier as he is.

J. E. ALEXANDER.

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 20.

LETTER-BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspondents.

(No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.)

H. L., NEW YORK.—Quite impossible to answer your question without you first explain what the man means by saying what he did.

L. D., DULUTH, MINN.—1. There is an error in your conclusion. It is not the several individuals whom you mention that have been slowly casting aside the S. L. P.; it is the S. L. P. that has been casting them aside. As a man's body, in the measure he gains in health and robustness, casts off the impurities within it, and it is not the impurities that cast off the man, so now: With the healthy, robust development of the S. L. P., IT is casting the impurities aside, not the impurities IT. 2. No; Hanford did not join the Kangaroos. Bad enough that his New Trade Unionism, when brought to test, proved below the mark. But he did not turn out quite as bad as a Kangaroo.

J. C. C., BRIDGEPORT, Ct.—1. The "Internationale Arbeiter Association" is just what your experience of it points out: It is a Lager Beer Anarchist affair.

2. The Kangaroo Executive has been getting money from German Unions on loan, upon the false promises of winning the battle that it opened with the S. L. P. It is in a peck of trouble now that the all round thrashing it got lays its false promises bare.

3. Karl Kautzky is an Austrian, who has been for years the editor of the "Neue Zeit," a magazine published in Stuttgart on social issues.

3. The Ruskin Colony collapsed and migrated to Duke, Georgia.

5. The "Wisconsin Vorwärts" preached populism before it preached S. D. P.

G. M. R., LOWELL, MASS.—That Acton is the same Acton.

L. T., NEW HAVEN, CT.—That clipping from the "Volkszeitung" illustrates the truth of the saying that "the Devil may sometimes tell the truth, but every time he does he bangs himself over the head." It IS true that that Long Island City Section of New York once nominated the corrupt Democratic politician Gleason; but it is EQUALLY true that the identical Section has now kangarooed.

J. W. H. W., SOMERVILLE, MASS.—You are answered above under "L. D., Duluth," No. 2. It all serves to teach how much more careful the Party will have to be in future when it nominates candidates.

W. E. S., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Your complaint is noted. Henceforth no report of happenings of that sort in your place will be published without they come from the proper source.

J. T., PATERSON, N. J.—Louis Dworschack, of Duluth, Minn., must have meant the 7,000 mail subscribers only. The present circulation of THE PEOPLE is over 11,000, including agents, carriers and office sales. The Bogus is slumped.

G., NEW YORK.—For detailed information upon the antecedents of Alexander Jonas, referred to, apply to Carl Ibsen. He will be able to give you dates, names of papers, etc., all in full. He is well posted on that, and he correctly holds that it is a wrong to the Party to conceal such things. At least he held so some time ago. Whether he holds so now, that he has a job on the "Volkszeitung" with and through Jonas, we don't know. You might try.

ROBERT BANDLOW, CLEVELAND, O.—You really must be quite as dull as recent correspondents from Ohio have been describing you. On no other theory can we explain your threat or rather bluff. About two years ago Richard J. Hinton tried a similar game on us. The answer to him was, as you may remember, "Go ahead, we are ready for you." So say we now.

F. H., AKRON, O.—If you return to Belgium you run the risk of being arrested as a deserter. You had better inquire at Washington.

F. K., NEW YORK.—He can vote. All he needs, in case of a challenge, is the paper showing his discharge as cured.

J. B., NEW YORK.—That fellow's talk is like that of the man, who, being kicked down stairs, picks himself up and says: "farewell, I am through with you."

S. L. D., NEWARK, N. J.—Don't know for certain, but have heard the same rumors to the effect that, having at last secured a political job, the bogus editor of the Bogus, Nochim Zadick Shteinraich, alias Stone, has given up the bogus-editorship and is to be succeeded by Lee, of Minneapolis.

T. Z. C., PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Uader Socialism, the fact that an industry is OVERcrowded would be an evidence that the work there is easier than in the industries that are UNDERcrowded. Accordingly, the unit of time bestowed in labor in an OVERcrowded industry would be less valuable than in an UNDERcrowded industry. Accordingly, more time spent in an OVERcrowded industry would be equivalent to less time spent in an UNDERcrowded industry. Thus, the "incentive to go from an OVERcrowded industry to one that is not" would be the reduced hours of work for equal returns. Hunt up THE PEOPLE'S files of a few years ago. You will find a

masterly speech delivered upon the subject and dealing with it very fully, by Jules Guesde, then a Socialist member of the French Chamber of Deputies.

2. The Engels' quotation on taxation in Supplement No. 3 of the Socialist Almanac is but a terse statement of Marx' law of values, applied to the price of the merchandise labor-power. Marx' law of values establishes that the value of a merchandise depends upon the amount of social labor needed for its reproduction. Accordingly, the merchandise labor-power must sink or rise in value according to the social value of the material things needed to reproduce it. Accordingly, if the value of the material things needed to reproduce it rises by taxation or other causes, the value of labor power rises; if they sink by the removal of taxes or other causes, the value of labor power sinks proportionally. Hence Engels points out that taxes go into the cost of the production of labor power, are, therefore, to be borne by the employer; and are, therefore, of importance to the bourgeois mainly. This, of course, is but a central fact, which, of course, like the law of prices is affected by circumstances. The whole matter was very fully treated in these columns during the months of March, April, May and June and in answer to the stupid contention of the "Volkszeitung" that the late Congress had placed a $100 burden of taxation on the average workingman head of a family.

3. Taxation may and may not be exploitation. Just now it certainly is exploitation; but exploitation of whom? To-day, taxation is one of the means employed by the upper capitalist class to finish up the middle class. The upper capitalist class can neatly exploit the working class in the shop; moreover, as the working class still holds the ballot in overwhelming majority, the upper capitalist class does not care to goad the labor vote into rebellion by such a feudalic style of taxation as would actually be felt by the wage earners. The rest of your question No. 3 is answered under No. 2.

No. 4. Understanding your term "paid up subscribers" to mean subscribers who have paid in advance and are sent the paper to by mail, THE PEOPLE has now nearly 8,000; all told it sells between 11,000 to 12,000 a week.

No. 5. "A. M. Simons, Editor" is termed a "sociologic ignoramus" because by not a line or act of his has he given any evidence that he recognizes the necessity of organizing class-consciousness among the workers. His tactics on the subject are to preach abstract science. Now, abstract teaching is all right provided it knows that it is abstract, and that concrete teaching is necessary, in other words, organization, and that organization implies friction and struggle. Now, "A. M. Simons, Editor," persistently ran away from this and blamed those who didn't, thereby placing himself at a par with the ostrich that imagines that, if it hides its head and don't see the hunter, the hunter won't see it. He who does that sort of thing in the Labor Movement is a sociologic ignoramus. That "A. M. Simons, Editor," lately flew off the handle and started quareling does not affect the principle or conclusion; the conditions under which he did so only emphasize it. But that opens another question.

6. The outcome of the "present controversy" [the controversy, by the way, is now no longer "present," it is "past": the Party's physical victory on the midnight of July 10, its last two general votes and its victory all along the line for political recognition on the ballots settle that; and with this issue of THE PEOPLE the "controversy" is closed] is simply that the Party will be infinitely more powerful than ever before:

First, by being rid of reactionary elements whose material class interests lamed the Party, its striking hand is now free.

Secondly: By being rid of the physical, mental and moral cripples that naturally flocked to the support of the above-named reactionary elements, the Party is now purer, and proportionally fitter for its work;

Thirdly. The Party, by having proved its mettle, Tammany Hall and the capitalist parties in general will not so-lightly try to monkey with it again by intriguing for its capture;

Fourthly and lastly, with the experience made during these last four months, the Party will be infinitely more on the alert against improper membership. Hitherto it was dangerously confiding; it has now cut its wisdom-tooth.

E. E. T., JAMAICA PLAINS, MASS.—There is not now and never was any member of the Socialist Labor Party elected to Congress. Guess your man has reference to Populist Congressmen, and he thereby illustrates the long-headedness of the capitalist politicians to term "reformers" and "bourgeois revolutionists" "Socialists." It is a good way to try and discredit Socialism. Your man's error furnishes incidentally additional evidence to justify the "intolerance" of the S. L. P.

A. S., NEW YORK.—Do you know that, with yours, we now are in receipt of 4 letters, ALL blaming us for publishing the information about Slobodin's name; ALL indignant at having called him Slobodinofsky; ALL claiming to know him; AND EACH ONE, WITHOUT EXCEPTION, closing with giving him a different name from all the others?

One closes admitting that his name is not Slobodin but SLOBODKIN.

A second closes with the information that his name was SHLOPOTIN.

A third closes with the information that he was called SLOBODINSKY.

And now you come, indignant as the others, at our having given him an alias, and tell us that his name is not Abraham, but HOIM.

From all of which, and also seeing that he now calls himself "HENRY" Slobodin, and that quite recently he signed himself "H. L. Slobodin," it is quite clear that, according to the testimony of his own friends, the fellow has had as many different names as episodes in his life. A rather fishy circumstance.

A. B. McC., MANCHESTER, VA.—Nay, nay; it is quite otherwise; the "Volkszeitung" crowd are not going over to the Debsocracy; they know that there is none of that; what they have done is to come from cover; they have decided to go over to Tammany. They came to that decision by deciding to fight the Party at this election, ESPECIALLY IN THE 16th ASSEMBLY DISTRICT. They had to do this. That's why Tammany Hall lent them its heelers on the night of July 10th. And this suits us exactly. Austin's great article is now fully confirmed. Samuel Prince is nominated by Tammany for the Assembly, and the "Volkszeitung" crowd comes to his help. The lines are now drawn clear. The fight in the 16th A. D. is already beautiful; it will be more beautiful yet before we get through with them.

Uncle Sam.

(Continued from Page 1.)

B. J.—Candidly, they would not.

U. S.—Then it was the workers themselves who did that that was necessary to start all their hardships; it is they who mutilated, shot and outraged themselves. Wonderful freedom that is.

B. J. remains silent.

U. S.—Are the two cases parallel or not?

B. J.—They are! By Jericho, they are!

U. S.—Will you then listen to arguments, and allow yourself to be "bulldozed" into voting the Socialist ticket, and voting down the parties of capital that shoot and club you down and legislate you into trampdom?

B. J. (shaking U. S. by the hand)—Yes, and gladly, and I am only too sorry you did not long ago give me this laying out.

• • •

Idiocy of the Claim that Workingmen are Like Dumb Animals.

BROTHER JONATHAN—After a careful and sympathetic study of Socialism I have arrived at the conclusion that it is unattainable.

UNCLE SAM—"Too good to be verified," or "false in theory"?

B. J.—False in one essential particular. Or, to put it more accurately, it overlooks one important factor, and it dies there.

U. S.—I am curious to learn what that factor is.

B. J.—I shall tell you and in my own way, so as to satisfy you that I have first carefully studied Socialist literature.

U. S.—Proceed.

B. J.—Do you see yonder street car going up the street?

U. S.—Quite clearly.

B. J.—It is pulled by two horses.

U. S.—Yes.

B. J.—Without the horses that car could not be operated, eh?

U. S.—It couldn't.

B. J.—Now, suppose you were to approach those horses, pat them on the neck, and address them as follows:

"You work, you sweat; the sweat of your groins is transmuted into nickles, dimes and dollars; wealth, in short. Did you ever stop to consider where that wealth goes to, what becomes of it? It is divided into two parts, a large part and a small part. The large part is taken by the stockholders, the small part is left to you. The stockholders, with the large part that they appropriate to themselves, eat highly seasoned meats, fricassees, the best of vegetables, and the best food of the market; you, with the small part left to you, must put up with hay and oats. They can wash down their costly food with wines, Burgundies and Champaigns; you must be content with water, and not always clean water, at that. They can afford to live in magnificent residences; you must put up with common stables. They can give their children leisure to travel, learn and enjoy childhood; you have nothing left to you wherewith to afford similar pleasures to your darling colts. In short, those stockholders, the capitalists, people who do no manner of work—they can and do live in clover upon the large part of the wealth that you produce and that they steal from you; while you, who do all the work, live in poverty upon the small share of the product of your labor that the capitalist class allows you to keep."

Suppose you were to hold such a discourse to those two horses, what effect would it have upon them?

U. S.—None whatever; if I pat them enough they may feel I am friendly to them, and, possibly, neigh with joy. That would be all.

B. J.—Correct. Now let's go a step further. Finding you made no impression, suppose you were to address them again, but with increased fire, as follows:

"Dear horses; it won't do to be so indifferent to your present condition. You might not care if you could only continue as you are. You might, then, think: 'Leave well enough alone.' But this system of capitalist exploitation is not satisfied with its present stealings; it wants more, and ever more. To get more it must reduce its cost of production. Your wages—your hay, oats, water, stabling—are part of the cost of production. It will try to reduce that; it will try to wipe that out altogether, so that it may keep more to itself. And it does so by means of improved machinery. The cable, the overhead or underground trolley will be introduced on your route. That will knock you out entirely. You will then be thrown out of work; you will become superfluous. Having no more use for you, these stockholders will trot you off to some Long Island bologna sausage factory, and that will be the end of you. Wake up in time!"

What do you imagine such an impassioned and yet truthful address would have upon those horses?

U. S. (very deliberately and with a calmness that begins to alarm B. J.)—Well, such an address would have no more effect than the first. Those horses will plod right along, until improved machinery threw them out of work; and then they will plod their way demurely to your Bologna sausage factory without knowing what struck them even after they were knocked on the head, dead, preparatorily to being turned into sausages.

B. J.—Well, that is exactly what is and will be the case with your WORKING CLASS. The flaw in Socialist reasoning is that it shuts its eyes to the fact that that WORKING CLASS, upon which it banks, is, in all essential respects, no better than horses.

U. S. (pulls out of his pocket the "Socialist Almanac"; opens it at page 226; holds it with his left hand; and with his right hand seizes B. J. by the back hair and holds B. J.'s nose down on, while he rubs it against the open page)—Look at this:

In '90, 13,704 of those alleged "horses" in one State showed that they understood Socialist addresses. They voted the Socialist Labor Party ticket.

In '91, there were 16,552 of them in three States;

In '92, the number of these "horses" rose to 21,512 over six States;

In '93, they ran up to 25,666;

In '94, you will find 30,020 of them spreading over nine States;

In '95, you can see there were 34,869 such "horses" in eleven States;

In '96, are you keeping your eyes open? there were 36,274 in twenty States:

In '97 (giving B. J.'s head an extra rub over the page) the "horses" had risen to 55,550;

And finally, last year over 82,000 "horses" announced that they would know the reason why before they were landed in Bologna sausage factories.

B. J. gives a grunt.

U. S. (lets go of his head and hands him the "Almanac")—There; read! Wipe out of your head the cobwebs of false reasoning, and cleanse your heart of the dirt that capitalist education has made to settle down upon it. Here are facts. They speak aloud and eloquently. Every figure on these pages has a separate tongue, and every tongue holds a separate language, and all combine to give the lie to the Capitalist theory that the WORKING CLASS is cattle. True enough, the capitalists would like to treat it so. Just so did every previous robber-ruling class look upon the class below. But every time, an hour sounded when it was rudely awakened out of its error. So will that hour sound to the Capitalist Class. On that day it will rub its eyes in dread, and fear, and trembling. It will then cower, like a convicted felon, before the giant it now looks upon as a horse. The Socialists are hastening on that day.

Pennsylvania.

(Continued from Page 1.)

The cases were heard together, and on the hearing it was admitted by Kreimer and his associates "that their nomination papers were circulated amongst the signers and the signatures were obtained thereto before the names of the candidates were inserted; and the names of the candidates were inserted after the signatures had been placed on said papers;" and there was no offer to show that the signers knew whose names were to be inserted when they signed the papers.

This admission is, we think, fatal to the validity of the Kreimer papers. The intent of the law certainly is that the nomination is to be made by the signers of the nomination papers, and that by the act of signing they join in the nomination of the persons named in the papers signed. The nomination papers objected to in 33, January Term, 1900, must therefore be declared invalid.

In the objections to the Kreimer papers by Samuel Clark and others, it is alleged: "That the Socialist-Labor Party of Pennsylvania was organized in or about the year 1891, and since that time has been accustomed to nominate and has nominated candidates for State offices to be voted at the general elections in the State of Pennsylvania in the following manner:

That the said party is represented by what are called "sections" in various localities throughout the State, which are composed of qualified voters who have become affiliated with the "sections" organized and existing in each locality. Annual conventions, composed of delegates from these "sections" have been held in each year since its organization. Each annual convention selects from the body of delegates what is known as a State Committee, which fixes the time for holding the next annual convention. A vote of the members of the organization in the various "sections" is then taken for the purpose of fixing the place where such convention is to be held. Under these regulations, a convention of the Socialist Labor Party was held at the city of Altoona, Pa., on the 27th day of May, 1899, at which convention, Samuel Clark, of Philadelphia, was named and selected to be the candidate of the Socialist Labor Party of Pennsylvania for State Treasurer; Donald L. Munro, of DuBois, was named and selected to be the candidate of said party for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court, and Valentine Remmel, of Pittsburg, was named and selected to be the candidate of the said party for office of Judge of the Superior Court, and in accordance with these selections and the custom of the said party, these persons were afterwards duly nominated by Nomination Papers, as candidates of the Socialist Labor Party for the said offices respectively, which Nomination Papers have been filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and these persons are now the only regular candidates of the Socialist Labor Party for the said offices, to be voted for at the next general election, and no other body or party is authorized to nominate any other persons as candidates of said party for said offices;" and it was admitted in writing on the hearing, by Kreimer and his associates, "that the Altoona convention was held, and the candidates were nominated as set forth in the above objections; that said convention was held pursuant to the rules and customs of the party, and that they (Kreimer and his associates) took part in that convention."

For the purpose of breaking the force of the facts thus admitted, an offer was made to show that after the Altoona convention proceedings were held by a so-called National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party, in the city of New York, that resulted in the expulsion from the party of Clark and his associates, and rendered their nomination void. But, on objection, the evidence thus offered was excluded; and no legal evidence was offered or given tending to show that Clark and his associates were not the legally and regularly nominated candidates of the Socialist Labor Party in Pennsylvania. It was, however, contended that the Clark papers could not in any event be declared valid, for the reason that on Sept. 9, 1899, five electors in accord with Kreimer and his associates, as provided by section 3 of the Act of June 10, 1893, as amended by section 1 of the Act of July 9, 1897, B. L. 223, had filed in the office of the prothonotary of Dauphin County a claim on behalf of the Socialist Labor Party to the use of the political appellation, "Socialist Labor Party;" and that therefore Kreimer and his associates had the exclusive right to use this appellation; and that even if their nomination papers were declared invalid, and they could not therefore use the appellation, it could not be used in nomination papers purporting to nominate any other persons as candidates of the Socialist Labor Party.

The terms of the Act referred to are as follows: "That if five of the electors composing any political body making a nomination by nomination papers shall file with the prothonotary of the county in which the nomination paper or papers are to be filed, an affidavit setting forth that they have adopted a certain political appellation to designate their policy, subject to the limitations of this act regarding the selections of names, thereafter such political body shall have the exclusive right to use the said name or appellation for the election for which such nomination or nominations are made; provided, however, that a certificate from the prothonotary setting forth such a compliance with the act be filed with the nomination papers filed by such political body."

We do not think the objectors to the Clark papers are in a position to enforce any claim to the exclusive use of the appellation in question. By the express terms of the Act, it is the "political body" which "shall have the exclusive right to use the said name or appellation," and not any particular persons; and in the affidavit filed the claim to use is not made on their own behalf, by on behalf of the "Socialist Labor Party," and as we have already seen, the Clark papers were filed by those who legally represent that party. This being so, they cannot be prevented from using that appellation by the fact that others not legally representing the party have claimed the exclusive use of the appellation for it. The objections to the validity of the Clark papers must therefore be overruled.

The Nomination Papers purporting to nominate Herman Kreimer, Edward Kuppinger and H. C. Parker as candidates of the Socialist Labor Party for the offices therein named, respectively, are adjudged to be invalid; and the Nomination Papers nominating Samuel Clark, Donald L. Munro and Valentine Remmel as candidates of the Socialist Labor Party for the offices therein named, respectively, are adjudged to be valid, and the prothonotary is directed to certify these judgments to the secretary of the commonwealth.

(Signed) J. W. SIMONTON, P. J.

The receipt of a sample copy of THE PEOPLE is an invitation to subscribe.

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OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 61 Beekman street, N. Y.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS (pro tem.)—Thomas Curran, Secretary, 64 Hanover street, Providence, R. I.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—A. B. Barter, Secretary, 860 Richmond street, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—147 East 23rd street, New York City. (The party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Meeting of October 24th, with L. Sanial in the chair. Kinneally, Keep and Fiebiger absent on campaign agitation. The financial report for the week ending October 31st showed receipts, $130.65; expenditures, $137.31.

Section Worcester, Mass., reported of E. F. Marcy for refusing to deliver Section property. Section Columbus, Ohio, reported expulsion of C. C. Pomeroy for violating Party pledge by stumping for Republican party. Section Louisville, Ky., complained that in call for general vote on permanent seat of Board of Appeals, the Section appears as having nominated San Francisco for such seat, although the Section did nominate Providence. Secretary reported that the Section did report a majority of its votes in favor of Providence, and that an error was made. Section Stamford, Conn., complained that in tabulated account of vote on special convention matter, the Section appears as having voted 7 to 1 in favor of such convention, while as a matter of fact the vote was just the reverse. Investigation showed that Section reported wrongly and that vote was so recorded. Resolved, to replace due stamps withheld from Cal. State Committee by former secretary of State Committee.

Sections are urged to vote upon the call for general vote relative to permanent seat of Board of Appeals.

Organizers Keinard and Hickey sent reports. Albert and John Klaus, both of Wheeling, W. Va., were admitted as members at large. Charter granted to new Section at Chester, Pa.

Reports showed that Kangaroos are routed all along the line in the ballot contests and that the S. L. P. is on top.

A. S. BROWN,
Recording Secretary pro tem.

CONNECTICUT.

NEW HAVEN.—Second meeting of the New Haven County Committee. The following was agreed to: That we accept $5.00, offered by the State Committee to put the County Committee on a financial basis. That wa make Thanksgiving Day an agitation day, and call on all sections and comrades within this county to do as much as possible in distributing our literature in different towns within the county. That we ask all sections, comrades or friends, willing to go out on that day, to report to the Secretary of the County Committee, stating what town they intend to go to. That the Secretary furnish literature in sufficient quantity. A subscriptiinn list was made up and more will be gotten out to raise funds to carry on agitation and purchase literature for the county.

The next meeting will be held November 19, 10 a. m., 105 George street, New Haven.

F. SERRER, Sec'y,
21 Nash street, New Haven.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON.—At the last meeting of the City Committee James Stevens, H. A. W. Raasch and Henry McGarigle were appointed a campaign committee. The committee organized with James Stevens, chairman and H. A. W. Raasch, secretary. The committee at its first meeting arranged for the fall and evening meetings.: Thursday, 26 City Sq., Ward 5; Friday, 27 Sullivan Sq., Ward 4; Saturday, 28 Castle Sq., Ward 10. Monday, 30 Andrews Sq., Ward 15; Tuesday, 31 Ward Room, Ward 9; Wednesday, November 1, Junction, Columbus ave and Tremont st., Ward 18; Thursday, 2d, Pierce Sq., Ward 24; Friday, 3d, Mattapan, Ward 24.

Later the following additional were arranged: Wednesday evening, Oct. 25 and Nov. 1, Tomforde Hall, Boylston Station; Wednesdays evenings, Oct. 25 and Nov. 2.; Thursday evenings, Oct. 27 and Nov. 2. Some of these dates may be subject to change.

Joseph H. Malloney will assist in the work in Boston the last ten days of the campaign. Ten thousand documents are to be sent out by mail to the voters.

CALL FOR THE MUNICIPAL CAUCUSES OF THE S. L. P. OF BOSTON, 1899.
734 Washington street, Room 4.
Boston, Oct. 16, 1899.

The Socialists of Boston who accept the principles adopted by the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, held in 1896, and who intend to vote for the candidates nominated at the State Convention f the Party held in 1899, are hereby requested to meet in their respective wards on Friday, Nov. 17, at 7.30 o'clock p. m., to elect delegates to the Municipal Convention; to nominate in caucuses candidates for the Board of Aldermen; to nominate candidates for the Common Council and to elect a Ward Committee for the ensuing year.

Each ward is entitled to elect three delegates to the Municipal Convention; candidates for the Board of Aldermen; and Candidates for the Common Council and members to the Ward Committees, must be signed by five members of the Party who are registered voters in the respective wards, and filed at the office of the Secretary of the City Committee, 724 Washington street, Room 4, at 5 o'clock, P. M., Thursday, November 2d, 1899, which will be the last day and hour for filing.

Nomination papers will be ready for distribution, Tuesday, October 24th, at 9 o'clock, A. M. The first hour for filing papers will be Tuesday, October 31st, at 9 o'clock A. M.

All caucuses are to be held in accordance with the provisions of the Acts of 1898 and amendments thereto. The caucuses are called subject to the revised ordinances regulating political meetings and the rules of the City Committee of the Socialist Labor Party will be observed.

Per order of the Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party.
HENRY J. McGARIGLE, Chairman.
HERMAN W. A. RAASCH, Secretary.

NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.—Thos. Jacob will speak at the 7th Ward Jersey City ratification meeting Friday evening, October 27, in Geibel's Hall, 821 Danforth ave., Jersey City. Subject: "Present conditions as seen by a Socialist."

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK CITY.—Comrades willing to aid in the canvass of the 16th A. D. will be kind enough to report at headquarters, 98 Ave. C.

NEW YORK CITY.—The Parade Conference held a meeting Saturday evenig, October 21st, at 414 E. 71st street. The Organizer reported that the permit for the use of Union Square Plazza and Cottage was granted by the Park Commissioners for November 4th, 1899. The next meeting of the conference will be held on Thursday evening, October 26, at the headquarters of the 16th A. D., 98 Avenue C. All Assembly District, Ward and Branch organzations and Sections within Greater New York and all progressive labor organizations should send delegates.

PENNSYLVANIA.

LIST OF MEETINGS AND SPEAKERS,
October 31.
Rooth, 38th Ward, Pg.
Schulberg and Golf, Diamond and Smithfield st., Pg.
McConnel and Messer, Manchester, All.
Adams and Roup, 7th Ward, All.
November 1.
Root and Morgan, East Pg., Pa.
Goff and Brown, Carnegie, Pa.
Schulberg and Eberle, 26th and 27th Wards, Pg.
McConnel and Schade, Turtle Creek, Pa.
November 2.
Schulberg and Morgan, Homestead, Pa.
Root and Schade, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
Goff and McConnel, 16th Ward, Pg.
Adams and Roup, Beck's Run.
November 3.
Root and Brown, Verona, Pa.
Goff and Morgan, Braddock, Pa.
Schulberg and Messer, Wood's Run, All.
McConnel and Eberle, 31st Ward, Pg.
Adams and Kerr, Port Perry, Pa.
November 4.
Schulberg and Adams, Mt. Troy, All.
Root and Cready, 32d Ward, Pg.
Goff and Byrom, Soho, Pg.
McConnel and Schade, 26th and 27th Wards, Pg.
Stamper and Morgan, Buena Vista, Pa.
Blunk and Shelten, Woodville, Pa.
Messer and Cowan, Greenock, Pa.
Simpson and Roup, Bridgeville, Pa.
November 5.
Schulberg, Headquarters, Pg.
Stamper, Mt. Troy, All.
McConnel, East st., All.
November 6.
Schulberg, Wilmerding, Pa.
McConnel and Brown, Reserve Township.
Stamper and Schade, 51 st and Butler sts., Pg.
Messer and Morgan, East st., All.

Respectfully submitted by the Agitation Committee.
WM. J. EBERLE, Secretary,
No. 12 Hoff st.,
Allegheny, Pa.

ERIE.—Section Erie, S. L. P., had open-air meetings on October 16, 17, and 18. The speaker was Comrade N. Schulberg of Pittsburg. We had a crowd of 1,000 persons and delivered the just kind of instructive addresses. We gave away literature and sold many copies of "Whae means this strike?" We never before had an open-air meeting here in Erie. The capitalistic newspapers took no notice at all of our meetings, and the "Erie Evening News" was the only one, which paid us some attention in the following notice:: "A spellbinder of the Socialistic Labor Party told a restless crowd on the corner of Tenth and State streets last night the virtues of 'his cause.'" That spellbinder is all right and so is the S. L. P.!

VIRGINIA.

STATE COMMITTEE.

The Virginia State Committee instructs me to brand as absolutely false the statement recently printed in the organ of the Volkszeitung Sloboracy, that the Virginia State Secretary "discourages reorganization" of Section Pocahontas, which has been defunct for several months.

The fact is that since its organization by Comrade Keinard in January, 1898, Section Pocahontas has been given every assistance and encouragement that lay in our power, and we have manifested as much interest in its welfare as in that of any other Section in this State.

At the State Committee meeting of January 15th of this year, in answer to repeated communications of the State Secretary, who had begun to despair of ever again hearing from the Pocahontas comrades, a letter was finally received stating that the Section there was practically defunct. The State Secretary immediately corresponded with the organizer of Section Pocahontas urging that everything possible be done to reorganize the Section, and if this could not be done that all Socialists in that locality connect themselves with the Party as members at large. To this letter of the State Secretary no answer has been received to this day, nor could a reply be secured to any of the several letters we subsequently wrote there. So that the State Committee were forced to the conclusion that keeping up such a one-sided correspondence was simply a waste of time and postage stamps.

The Virginia State Committee hereby challenges any person to produce a line of writing from the State Secretary which contains any other advice or instruction than to stand firm for the principles and tactics of the S. L. P., and do everything possible to build up a strong Section in Pocahontas.

Such is our answer to this piece of Slobodinite mendacity.

By Order of the State Committee.
ALEX. B. McCULLOCH,
State Secretary.

WISCONSIN.

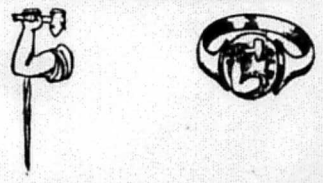
STATE COMMITTEE.—The Wisconsin State Committee has established a permanent agitation fund for the purpose of organizing and agitating in this state. Every comrade should assist and try to swell this fund. All contributions should be sent to the State Secretary, Frank R. Nilke, 1084 10th st., Milwaukee, Wis. All receipts published in the Party organs.

Previously acknowledged	$27.05
Frank Rubringer, Milwaukee	1.00
Robert E. Philips, Iron River	1.00
Herman Bottema, Milwaukee	2.00
Total	$31.05

Respectfully submitted.
FRANK R. WILKE,
State Secretary.

MILWAUKEE.—An important meeting of Section Milwaukee, S. L. P., will take place on Sunday, November 5th, at 3 o'clock p. m., at Kaiser's Hall on Fourth street, between State and Prairie streets. Every comrade should be present.

RICHARD KOEPPEL, Organizer.



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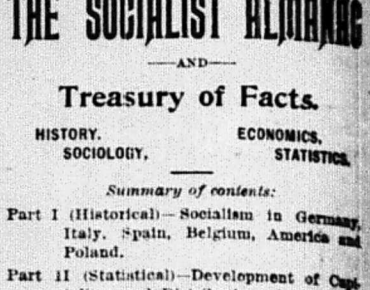

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Trades' & Societies' Calendar.

Standing advertisements of Trades Unions and other Societies (not exceeding five lines) will be inserted under this heading hereafter at the rate of $5.00 per annum.

Organizations should not lose such an opportunity of advertising their places of meetings.

GENERAL OFFICE, SOCIALIST TRADE AND LABOR ALLIANCE: 23 Duane street, Room 96, New York City. General Secretary: William L. Brower. Financial Secretary, Murphy. General Executive Board Meetings: 1st, 3rd and 5th Thursday evenings at 8 p. m. Secretary Board of Appeals: Max Keller, 1016 Hope street, Philadelphia, Pa.

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE meets every second and fourth Monday, at 8 P. M., at 98 Avenue C, New York.
E. SIFF,
362 Canal street, Financial Secretary.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee representing the Section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in the hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J.

HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of 32d and 33d A. D., 118 E. 110th st. Business meetings every Tuesday. Free reading room open from 7.30 p. m. to 10.30. Subscriptions for this paper received.

MUSICAL PROTECTIVE ALLIANCE, No. 1028, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Headquarters 79 East 4th street. Meetings every Friday at 12 o'clock noon. Fred. Hartmann, President; Aug. Lantz, Corr. Sec'y, 79 East 4th street.

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. & L. A., meets every second and fourth Friday, at 8 p. m., at 528 E. 11th street. Secretary K. Wallberg.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every 2d and 4th Friday, 8 P. M., at Carpenter Hall, 781 Chapel st. Westville Branch meets every 3d Tuesday at St. Joseph's Hall. Visitors are welcome.

PROGRESSIVE CLOTHING CUTTERS AND TRIMMERS' UNION, L. A. 68 of S. T. & L. A. Headquarters, 79 East 4th street. Regular meeting 1st and 3d Thursdays, at 8 p. m.

SKANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P. Meets second and fourth Sunday of every month at 10 o'clock a. m., at 140 East 57th street. Subscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist Weekly, Scand. Am. Arbetaren.

SOCIALIST SCIENCE CLUB, S. L. P., 34th and 35th A. D.'s, Southeast cor. of 149th st. and 3d Ave. Meeting every Friday at 8 P. M.

WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY," No. 1, S. T. & L. A. Office, 257 E. Houston street. Telephone Call: 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m.

WORKINGMEN'S EDUCATIONAL CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meeting every Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, in the Clubhouse, 528 East 11th street. English lectures every Sunday evening. Bowling alley and billiard room open every evening. Visitors welcome.

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